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Libyan Aid, Forces Reported Pouring Into Captured Oasis

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Libyan planes were reported Friday to be bombing the Chad town of Oum Chalouba in a probable prelude to southern advances.

Western and Chadian accounts said the Libyan aircraft, which played a major role in Wednesday's assault on the oasis of Faya-

Largeau, had been in action Thursday and Friday against a 1,000-strong government force that had recaptured Oum Chalouba.

The desert town is located south of Faya-Largeau on the road to Abbebe, the most important town in eastern Chad, which was taken and subsequently lost by the Libyan-backed rebels earlier in their six-week-old campaign to oust President Hissene Habré.

President Habré, in a government communiqué, appealed to France and the United States to intervene in the fighting.

"The Libyan bombing has led to the occupation of the entire north of our country," he said. "We urgently appeal to our allies France

and the United States to intervene directly to stop this Libyan aggression."

The Libyans are supporting a 3,000-man force of rebels fighting under the banner of former President Goukouni Oueddei, who was overthrown by Mr. Habré 13 months ago. However, the Libyan force, reportedly comprising 2,000 ground troops supported by artillery, armor and air power, has taken the lead in recent fighting, Western military sources say. They are said to far outnumber Mr. Habré's Western-supplied units.

The Libyan force overran Faya-Largeau, a strategic desert crossroads, on Wednesday after pounding the settlement with heavy artillery and conducting air raids.

Western sources said, however, that Mr. Habré had withdrawn some of his elite units from the town before the dawn assault, leaving more expendable units to face the Libyan attack. Those forces were said Friday by Chadian officials to have regrouped in the town of Koro Toro, 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Faya-Largeau.

According to Western intelligence sources, the Libyans bombed them during their retreat at a place called Chicha Wells, between Koro Toro and Faya-Largeau.

The Western sources said the Libyans were consolidating their position at Faya-Largeau. This apparently was intended to stiffen defenses in the event of a counter-attack, and to use it as a bridgehead for southern advances.

There was no indication that ground troops were preparing to move out of Faya-Largeau immediately. A Western military source said the Libyans would probably need to regroup in Faya-Largeau before moving on.

More than 300 French paratroopers are stationed in the capital, ostensibly as instructors. Their deployment is seen as a warning to the Libyan leader, Colonel Mouammar Qadhafi.

Earlier this week, Western sources reported that Zairian troops, sent by President Mobutu Sese Seko, had taken up positions in Abbebe, apparently with a similar deterrent role.

News of the fighting is becoming increasingly scarce in Ndjamena, with President Habré's government increasingly anxious to sever journalists' contacts with sources of information other than those approved by the regime.

The government held an emergency meeting Friday in Ndjamena in an atmosphere of growing tension provoked by uncertainty over what Colonel Qadhafi will do next.

U.S.-supplied jeeps, mounted with recoilless rifles, stood guard outside the cabinet building, as a reminder of the government's near-total dependence on foreigners to protect it against Libya's advance.

The United States is supplying \$25 million worth of emergency military aid while France has sent its paratroopers and equipment for the use of government forces. However, both France, the former colonial power, and the United States have hitherto refused to send combat troops, and Colonel Qadhafi has taken full advantage of Western reluctance to assume a policing role here.



Idriss Miiskine
Chad's foreign minister

Libyan Peace Overture Turned Down by France

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France rejected on Friday a reported Libyan offer of a peaceful settlement to the civil war in Chad if Paris ceases to support the government of President Hissene Habré.

JANA, the official Libyan press agency, said Thursday that the arrival of French paratroopers in Ndjamena this week was intended to encourage Mr. Habré's resignation and to replace his regime with "new faces."

The report said that "initiatives for the restoration of peace" in Chad were under way and that France had "a primary role to play" in a peace agreement.

A French External Relations Ministry spokesman on Friday brushed aside the agency's comments and reiterated his country's support for "the legitimate government" of Mr. Habré.

The JANA report was interpreted here as an effort by Libya's leader, Colonel Mouammar Qadhafi, to open peace negotiations and resolve 18 years of civil war in Chad now that rebels loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, a former president, and their Libyan allies have captured the northern part of the country.

French government officials said privately that they did not want to discourage peace initiatives through diplomatic channels but that it was necessary to uphold the principle of territorial integrity by voicing support for Mr. Habré.

France has contacts with Libya as it does with other African states, an External Relations Ministry official said. "We obviously favor a political solution that would end the war, but we have not undertaken any special diplomatic initiatives," the official said.

He added that despite the presence in Chad of as many as 11 factions, France saw no conciliatory figure who could end the long feud between Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habré.

Chad's chargé d'affaires in Paris, Ahmed Allammi, said the Libyan press agency report was designed to sow confusion and discord between the United States, France and Chad.

Mr. Allammi said Colonel Qadhafi was trying to consolidate politically what he has achieved, at least temporarily, on the battlefield.

field. But any attempt to impose a solution on Chad from the outside is bound to fail, as it always has in the past, he added.

Officials in the French External Relations Ministry and the Defense Ministry said they did not believe that Colonel Qadhafi was willing to risk a confrontation with the approximately 300 French paratroopers in Ndjamena to handle training and communications tasks for Mr. Habré's army.

Libyan and rebel troops are reported to be bringing in reinforcements, restoring ammunition and repairing the bombed airport at the northern oasis of Faya-Largeau, which they seized Thursday after a six-hour battle.

Despite such preparations for further battle, French officials said they thought Colonel Qadhafi realized that an assault on the capital 500 miles (800 kilometers) to the south could provoke intervention by 6,500 French troops standing by in neighboring countries.

In addition, 20 French bombers are waiting at west African bases in case President François Mitterrand decides to send them into the Chad conflict.

France has refused to commit fighter aircraft and combat troops to Chad despite Mr. Habré's appeals for such aid during the last month.



A civilian, his head wrapped in bandages, stands amid the rubble of a garrison in Chad.



A Chilean soldier aims at upper floors of a building in Santiago with an automatic weapon during the day of nationwide protest. In the background, riot police arrest demonstrators.

Chileans Defy Curfew; Protest Leaves 17 Dead, 100 Wounded

By Juan de Onís
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — At least 17 persons died, more than 100 were wounded by gunfire, and thousands were arrested as demonstrators defied a curfew and carried out the fourth national day of protest against Chile's military regime.

Heavily armed troops patrolling dark streets encountered strong public antagonism. Barricades were erected with burning automobile tires and tree trunks, and in some poor neighborhoods army trucks were stoned and pelted with garbage.

As on the earlier days of protest, which began May 11, the sound of pots and pans being beaten rhythmically resounded throughout the capital of four million people and in other major cities, such as Concepción, Valparaíso and Temuco.

This time the sound of the pots was accompanied by shots from automatic weapons, which could be heard late into the night.

Most of the persons who died were in the streets after the curfew began at 6:30 P.M. and were shot by military or national police patrols. Among those killed was an 8-year-old girl in one of this city's large shantytowns.

Opposition party leaders reacted strongly, condemning the military repression as a "deliberate massacre," according to one former senator from the Christian Democratic Party.

A person who was arrested and kept aboard a military truck for three hours before being taken to a jail said the soldiers had broken into homes in pursuit of persons who shouted insults or threw stones.

If the troops sent out to maintain order were aggressive, so was the mood of the protesters. The noisome banging of pots and banging of automobile horns as expressions of dissent are not strong enough for the opposition in the poorer sections, where unemployment is as high as 50 percent of the male labor force.

In tall apartment buildings, where the pot banging was particularly loud, troops in the streets opened fire with their assault rifles on windows, shattering the glass and forcing dwellers to lie on the floor for protection.

"The shooting went on all night, whenever the pots were banged," said Cecilia Jiménez, a secretary who lives in an apartment that was fired upon in the Providencia section. "It was terrifying, but the pots didn't stop."

The swearing in of a new cabinet Thursday by President Augusto Pinochet came too late to have any visible effect on the day of protest. The next day of protest is scheduled to take place on or about Sept. 11, the 10th anniversary of the military overthrow of President Salvador Allende.

Between now and Sept. 11, the confrontation between the Pinochet regime and the opposition that is demanding that the 68-year-old general resign will be the main problem facing Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, the new minister of interior and chief political negotiator for the government.

Mr. Jarpa, 62, was president of the conservative National Party during the Allende government.

At his first press conference, Mr. Jarpa said he was prepared to negotiate with "all democratic forces that come with good intentions." He said it was possible for the regime to restore legal rights to political parties, which have been banned officially since 1973, and he held out the vague possibility of elections for a congress before the end of General Pinochet's presidential term in 1989.

Christian Democratic Party leaders said they were prepared to open discussions with Mr. Jarpa, but they insisted on the need for the government to put aside the methods that General Pinochet has used to silence critics, including the exiling of prominent political and union leaders.

"The new minister of interior has made his debut with 17 dead," said Jorge Lavandero, another former senator. "That is not the way to start a dialogue with the opposition."

U.S. Aides Optimistic Over Salvador Military Advisers Crediting Improved Army for Gains

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — In purely military terms, the fortunes of the Salvadoran government in its war with leftist guerrillas seem to have improved in recent weeks, foreign experts say.

This improvement may be especially significant because, unlike several previous upsurges in the war, it seems to stem less from mistakes by the rebels and more from improved performance by the Salvadoran Army and government.

But some U.S. military advisers and civilian analysts say they believe it is too early to say whether the improvements are permanent.

are enough to ensure that the insurgency can be ended successfully.

"Two years from now there will still be guerrillas in Morazan," a U.S. military adviser said, referring to a northeastern province that is a guerrilla stronghold.

It is the acceptance of that proposition by some senior officers of El Salvador's army that accounts for much of the optimism in the U.S. Military Group and at the U.S. Embassy.

This spring the Salvadoran government adopted a National Campaign Plan, which emphasizes population control rather than destruction of guerrilla units. The plan, for practical purposes written by U.S. experts in Panama and here, also stresses the need to achieve security in one area at a time and to follow up with a program of economic and social development.

"Some of the officer corps is still looking for and longing for a quick knockout blow," an American said. "And for people in this business that's pretty natural. But so far the army is sticking to the national plan."

However, the guerrilla army, a coalition of five Marxist-oriented groups, has not been seriously damaged in battle and shows no sign of being demoralized, U.S. and Salvadoran experts agree.

Also, at least twice before in the war, which began in early 1980, the guerrillas had encountered setbacks. In each case, they rallied and came back stronger.

Another reason for worry among officials is that the government and the army have not managed to end human rights violations by paramilitary forces that include the National Guard, the Treasury Police,

the National Police and rightist gangs.

Also, the officer corps remains reluctant to change institutionally, and some foreigners believe change may be indispensable to peace.

Most U.S. advisers dislike using the word optimism. But such a mood has replaced a palpable mood of pessimism that prevailed here earlier in the year.

Disgruntled U.S. officials had complained that the army and its officers lacked the qualities needed to win. The army was described as a "9-to-5, five-day-a-week outfit."

Now, U.S. advisers mostly call it a "24-hour, seven-day-a-week army." Even more cynical foreign residents see changes for the better.

Some Salvadoran officers in key positions are said to be more willing to accept tactical and strategic advice from the U.S. and to be more aggressive.

The advisers also are heartened because the once tiny officer corps trained at the Salvadoran military academy has been expanded by several hundred junior officers trained by U.S. instructors.

"To a civilian it may sound strange," a U.S. adviser said, "but one encouraging sign is that second lieutenants are starting to die out there. That means they are making mistakes and their own mistakes are killing them, but they are leading the men and being aggressive."

"Another indication of change is that you are starting to have 'friendly firefights,' or cases in which two army units wind up exchanging shots. That doesn't happen unless units are working at night and moving around."

For now, the basis of the National Campaign Plan is to concentrate on no more than two key provinces. In fact, most effort is being concentrated on a single province, San Vicente, although a coordinated effort is going on in the neighboring province of Usulután.

More than 4,000 of the army's better trained soldiers were sent in to San Vicente in early June. About (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

2 Trains Collide in Mexico

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico — Two trains carrying about 600 passengers, collided head-on in the northern Mexico city of Villa Ahumada, injuring 135 people.

Soviet Runaway, 16, Stirs a Diplomatic Incident in Washington

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 16-year-old son of a Soviet diplomat here took his parents' car and ran away from home because "I hate my country and it's rules and I love your country," according to a letter signed with the boy's name.

By the time the boy had returned to his home in a Washington suburb less than 24 hours later, he had created a diplomatic incident, involving the State Department, the FBI and police officials in several jurisdictions.

Some aspects of his disappearance remained a mystery. It was not clear whether government authorities, at the time they ordered the search, understood that the boy's departure might involve a defection.

Soviet officials told the State Department that Andrei V. Berezikov, the son of Valentin M. Berezikov, a first secretary in the embassy, took the car Wednesday but then returned home on his own at 2 A.M. Thursday.

A letter written in English, dated Tuesday and signed "Andy Berezikov," was received Thursday at the Washington bureau of The New York Times. The writer of the note, which contained a few spelling errors, said he had also written to President Ronald Reagan asking for help.

[The State Department announced Thursday night that Mr. Reagan had received such a letter, but officials would not explicitly identify the sender, The Associated Press reported.]

The department said Friday that it was insisting that Andrei be interviewed by U.S. authorities before he can be taken back to the Soviet Union, United Press International reported. A U.S. spokesman said Secretary of State George P. Shultz was personally involved in the case.

"I want to stay here," the letter to The Times said in part. "So I'm running away. I'll drive up to the US mission in New York."

U.S. officials said they could not confirm the circumstances surrounding the boy's leaving home and returning.

The Soviet minister-counselor, Oleg M. Sokolov, when asked about the incident, said: "The situation is perfectly clear. The boy is back home with his parents. As far as the authenticity of this letter, we certainly think it is a forgery, and it looks like a very clear provocation to us."

The boy's parents could not be reached. The father, 67 years old, is the author of memoirs about his diplomatic service during World War II.

State Department officials said they were asking the Soviet Embassy for the right to see and interview the youth.

According to those who know Andrei, he attended the Soviet Embassy school here until last September. In keeping with Soviet practice, he was then sent to the Soviet Union for further education on reaching the age of 15. He returned here to spend the summer vacation with his family, which was scheduled to return to Moscow for reassignment at the end of August.

The sequence of events in the Berezikov case began Wednesday evening when the Soviet Embassy notified the State Department, which alerted the police in Montgomery County, Maryland, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Zia Promises to Hold Vote Within 18 Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — After six years of military rule, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq promised Friday to hold elections for the National Assembly and to end martial law within 18 months.

In an address to the nation, General Zia said that he would stay on as president but that his powers would be shared from March 1985 with a prime minister.

He also declared that the constitution, suspended since he seized power in a coup in 1977, would be revived but with amendments to strengthen the power of the president.

General Zia said the changes he envisages in the constitution would permit him to continue his campaign to transform Pakistan into a truly Islamic state as well as providing a power-sharing structure.

However, he did not make clear when the constitutional amendments will be made or by what process he intends to stay in office 18 months from now.

He left open the question of when martial law would be lifted, saying only that it would end after the elections when "the democratic process has started."

The general said there will be "no new role for the armed forces" under the new political arrangement.

In an indirect warning to banned parties, he said the authorities would make no concessions to troublemakers in the 18 months leading up to the elections.

About 100 political opponents have been arrested in recent weeks as the government has sought to block the eight parties of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy from holding protests Sunday, the 36th anniversary of Pakistan's independence.



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

Ali Bhutto, then prime minister, caused months of unrest following elections that they said were rigged.

Mr. Bhutto was hanged two years later on charges of conspiracy to murder. His Pakistan People's Party, although banned, remains the strongest political party in the country.

Under the amended constitution, General Zia said, the president will have the power to dismiss the prime minister, to veto National Assembly decisions and to name the chiefs of staff of all the armed forces.

The president also would be able to dissolve the assembly but would then have to call elections within 75 days, he said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

I know you are a free press, not like ours and I hope you'll help me too.

Thanks for reading the letter,
Andy Berezhikov.

Reagan and Mexican Leader To Discuss Regional Unrest

By Peter Eisner

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — President Ronald Reagan meets Sunday with Mexico's president, Miguel de la Madrid, to discuss trade and immigration issues, but U.S. policy toward Central America is expected to dominate the talks.

On Friday, Mr. de la Madrid criticized the deployment of U.S. ships off the coast of Central America.

"We both want peace in that region, we want economic and social development," he said in a television interview.

"I do not believe that we can attain the objective with the deployment of the fleet," Mr. de la Madrid said.

John Gavin, the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, said earlier that Central America would dominate the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. de la Madrid. But he said the two leaders would also discuss the millions of illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States and Mexico's demands for trade concessions.

Medico is expected to maintain his opposition to U.S. backing for rebels trying to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist regime.

The Mexican government supports Nicaragua and contends that the area's problems stem from social and economic inequality.

Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, has criticized

as "inopportune" Mr. Reagan's decision to hold military maneuvers and send 19 ships to Central America in a show of force.

He also has referred indirectly to U.S. policy in the region as "imperialistic," saying the idea of a domino theory, in which even Mexico could fall to rebel insurgency, "ignores the essential nationalism and the deep economic and social concerns" of the region.

Mr. de la Madrid has said, "Mexico is a very strong domino and cannot be easily knocked over."

Mr. Gavin said the United States has not been angered by the Mexican view. He denied Mexican news accounts that say Mr. Reagan has



Miguel de la Madrid

dismissed Mexican foreign policy as incompatible with U.S. interests in Central America.

"We recognize and have received the comments without any displeasure," he said. "It's a different point of view."

When he took office in December, Mr. de la Madrid imposed strict cuts in government spending and subsidies as part of a plan to repay Mexico's foreign debt, which is expected to reach \$85 billion by the end of the year.

The cuts drastically curtailed productivity, although officials say the country's international finances have improved. Now they say strict U.S. import restrictions are hurting chances for a recovery and they want a special trade treaty with the United States, which is Mexico's biggest trading partner.

The idea "that we discriminate against Mexico is balderdash, nonsense," Mr. Gavin said. "Quite the contrary is true and the record will show that. We are trying to help."

The economic crisis developed in 1982 when falling prices for petroleum and other commodities made it impossible for Mexico to meet its debt payments.

The immigration question involves pending legislation in Congress that would attempt to stem the illegal entry of Mexicans into the United States by punishing employers who hire them.

Mexico fears that attempts to cut the refugee flow would tax its job market and cause social unrest. More than 1 million people have lost their jobs in Mexico in the last year.

U.S. officials said the seven-hour meeting in the Baja California city of La Paz would be the first in a series between the two leaders.

U.S. Asks Soviet for Urgent Arms Talks

Washington Sees Possible Violations of Strategic Nuclear Weapons Treaties

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has taken the unusual step of asking the Soviet Union for an urgent meeting of the joint arms control monitoring group to discuss possible Soviet violations of strategic nuclear arms treaties, but Moscow has not yet agreed, officials said Thursday.

The officials said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz read a statement in late July to the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Oleg M. Sokolov, requesting that the monitoring group, which is known as the Special Consultative Committee, meet Aug. 11 to discuss three Soviet arms developments.

The committee, set up under the 1972 treaties on strategic arms limitation, normally meets in Geneva in the spring and fall. In addition to observing the 1972 pact, the two sides have informally agreed to carry out the provisions of a second treaty, signed in 1979, even though it has not been ratified.

U.S. officials said these were the three issues they wanted to raise: "Three tests of a new three-stage, solid-fuel intercontinental

missile, the PL-5, that many U.S. officials say they believe may violate the 1979 arms treaty.

• The discovery this summer of a battle-management radar system in the interior of Siberia in possible violation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, which forbids building such systems except on a country's periphery.

• The possible deployment of the SS-16 missile system around Plesetsk, in northern Russia, a move banned by the 1979 treaty.

The White House, in a memorandum given to members of the Senate on Aug. 3, said that the United States had "raised concerns with the Soviets" on these issues but that "the information they have provided to date does not satisfy our concerns."

The issue of possible Soviet violations of arms treaties has led to the setting up of a verification panel under William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser, and has become a point of contention among Senate conservatives.

In a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Aug. 3, Senator James A. McClure, Republican of Idaho, said the conservatives intended to

ask Vice President George Bush in the fall to "conduct a special briefing of the entire Senate in closed session as soon as possible."

Senator McClure, who has spoken out several times on these issues, said "the new Soviet ABM radar is the most flagrant Soviet SALT violation yet."

Under Article VI of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, each side agreed not to deploy future early-warning radar "except at locations along the periphery of its national territory." Each side has several such systems.

Last month, American reconnaissance satellites spotted a radar system in central Siberia, 500 miles (800 kilometers) north of Mongolia and 1,900 miles from the Pacific, officials said. Senators were told the transmitter building was 500 feet (152 meters) long and 300 feet wide, indicating a large system.

The significance, officials said, is that peripheral radar systems can give early warning, but an inland system could be used to operate the single field of anti-ballistic missile defenses permitted each side and placed by the Russians around

Moscow. This would upgrade the system beyond levels permitted by the 1972 pact.

Senate conservative sources said the new radar was 125 miles from a field of offensive missiles, close enough to become part of a second ABM system, if Moscow chose. Government officials said the evidence was insufficient to draw such a conclusion.

Lack of what Mr. Reagan last spring called "hard and fast evidence" has kept the United States from publicly accusing the Soviet Union of violations, although the president was sufficiently concerned March 31 to say there were "increasingly serious grounds for questioning" Soviet compliance.

The key concern then was a Soviet test on Feb. 8 of the PL-5 missile. Previously, the Russians had begun tests of a larger, multiwarhead missile known as the SSX-24, identifying it as the one new intercontinental missile permitted under the 1979 treaty.

In early March, an American interagency panel concluded that the PL-5 was a second new missile and would thus violate the 1979 agreement.

Cuba Has Been Betrayed by Castro, Reagan Says, Defending U.S. Policies

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — President Ronald Reagan, opening a drive for Hispanic political support, said Friday that Cubans have been betrayed by a government that "sells its young men as Soviet cannon fodder" in return for financial help from the Kremlin.

The president also called Cuba "the economic basket case of the hemisphere."

On the first leg of a 25-day trip, Mr. Reagan renewed his claim that the stakes in Central America for the United States were "of supreme importance" and said "we will pay dearly" if leftist revolution sweeps the region.

Mr. Reagan flew to Tampa to address the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. After two hours in Florida, he headed for El Paso on the Mexican border to address a Hispanic veterans' group.

Mr. Reagan's appearances marked his entry into an intensifying struggle between Democrats and Republicans for political support among Hispanics, the nation's second-largest and fastest growing minority group.

While Mr. Reagan received about 30 percent of the Hispanic vote in 1980, a recent Republican

National Committee memorandum said his support was slipping.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said: "Today, our nation is confronted with a challenge of supreme importance. A faraway, totalitarian power has set its sights on our friends and neighbors in Central America and the Caribbean."

"If we don't meet our responsibilities there," Mr. Reagan said, "we will pay dearly for it."

Mr. Reagan has criticized Cuba for supporting leftists fighting U.S.-backed forces in Central America, calling Havana the "henchman" of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, whose strongest Latin support is among Florida's Cubans, said that under President Fidel Castro, "Cuba has become the economic basket case of the hemisphere."

"The Cuban government sells its young men as Soviet cannon fodder in exchange for a massive subsidy without which it could not survive," Mr. Reagan said.

"The Cuban people have been betrayed," he added. "They have neither freedom nor material goods. The only things abundant there today are slogans, weapons, repression and shortages. Food and

the necessities of life are severely rationed."

Mr. Reagan cited no data to support his claims. Independent estimates of Cuba's economy show the Cuban people with a higher per capita income than the citizens of many pro-U.S. countries in Central America and the Caribbean, but still far below other nations of the region.

Cuba is believed to have one of the most equal distributions of wealth in the region and a high literacy rate and good health care. But its economy is aided by substantial subsidies from the Soviet Union. The CIA estimates the Soviet subsidy at \$4.7 billion a year.

■ Kissinger Panel Plans Tour

Mr. Reagan's commission on Central America, headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, ended its first series of meetings Friday and began making plans to tour the region, including the countries known as the Contadora Group, United Press International reported from Washington.

The group, comprised of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, is trying to initiate negotiations between warring factions in Central America.

3 Countries In Andes to Get U.S. Aid

By Philip J. Hills

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will send up to \$75 million in disaster aid to shore up three Andean democracies stricken by drought and floods, according to leading officials of the Agency for International Development.

The agency requested the money several months ago and was turned down by the White House. But the agency, working with Congress, gained a new piece of management power to take the cash out of "failing programs" and to put it into the emergency effort for Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, AID officials said Thursday.

Under authority granted by Congress this summer, AID will be able to keep funds from unsuccessful programs for reuse rather than having to return the funds to the Treasury.

In the South American emergency, money is being taken from several national programs. But the AID administrator, Mr. Peter McPherson, said that in future actions, money can be moved only from one program to another within the same nation.

Still, Mr. McPherson called the new power to shift money rather than give it back the "most major management reform" in his two-and-a-half year tenure. It was granted in a bill signed by the president two weeks ago.

The aid for the three Andean countries is being given because the region is suffering its most catastrophic floods and drought in about 40 years.

AID already has given \$52.6 million in food to the three countries, but the disaster has destroyed a significant portion of their entire economic output.

The total of aid in the new package has not been set because it depends on ending other aid programs, a sensitive matter.

Mr. McPherson said additional aid was important for economic and political reasons as well as for humanitarian ones. In encouraging South American democracies, it is important to help shore up economies that were already weak and heavily in debt before the drought and floods, he said.

Pentagon Aide Removed After Skipping Meetings

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard N. Perle has been removed from the Defense Department's policy-making board because he did not attend enough meetings, sources in the department said.

Mr. Perle, the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, plays a leading role in shaping Pentagon positions on arms control.

Report in U.S. Criticizes Some Effects of Valium

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Valium and similar tranquilizers are relatively benign, effective drugs that nevertheless caused "moderately to severely uncomfortable" withdrawal symptoms in many people who used them for prolonged periods at relatively low doses, according to a study described in Friday's edition of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

The study found that prolonged daily doses of Valium helped a significant number of patients to cope with anxiety. And in all cases where withdrawal symptoms were reported, the reaction could be "readily managed" by gradually reducing the dose of the widely prescribed medication, the researchers from the University of Pennsylvania said.

Dr. Karl Rickels said he had found the 43 percent rate of withdrawal reactions, which included extreme distress, dizziness and insomnia, "surprisingly high — my bias was that we would find very little." He noted that a few previous studies had found similarly high rates but that other studies had found no withdrawal reactions at all.

"If you stay on drugs like Valium for less than 10 months or a year, there is not much problem," said Dr. Rickels, whose study was supported in part by the U.S. Public Health Service. "But if you keep on for longer than that, there will be some withdrawal reaction in a fairly high percentage of people."

Crews Work To Restore N.Y. Power

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Consolidated Edison crews began efforts to restore power to midtown Manhattan's blacked-out garment district Thursday as hundreds of businesses remained closed and economic losses mounted.

With full power not expected before Monday, the cumulative cost of Wednesday's power failure, in lost retail sales, garment industry business, banking and hotel trade and the wages of thousands of workers, was expected to rise into the tens of millions of dollars.

City and utility officials and business and labor groups Thursday focused on assessments of the costs and damage, plans for temporary electrical hookups and various measures to provide security and get the commerce of the area, particularly the \$17.5-billion-a-year garment and fashion industry, back into operation.

Macy's and Gimbels department stores were shut down until Friday morning, when Gimbels beat its rival to the power, lighting six floors with three emergency generators. Macy's reopened its first floor three hours later.

A day after a water-main break and a 14-hour underground electrical fire knocked out power to the 12-block area bounded by 30th and 42d Streets, Seventh Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas, Con Ed crews went into manholes and began the complex task of splicing wires to get power from alternate sources.

To ease the impact on apparel makers crippled in the year's busiest sales week, Mayor Edward



An employee of Dubrow's restaurant in New York's garment district distributing free pastries to passersby. Because of the power failure, the owners decided the cakes and cookies would not survive the weekend, when the establishment will have to remain closed.

Koch urged out-of-town buyers to postpone their normal end-of-week departure and said he would hold a party at the governor's mansion Monday night for those who chose to stay on.

Thunderstorms Thursday night dropped more than two inches of rain on the city in four hours, knocking out service on almost half the subway system and causing scattered power failures and widespread flooding. Airports reported delays of up to several hours.

Subway trains stalled as water cascaded into the tunnels and flooded platforms.

Bush Asserts Reduced U.S. Regulation Will Save \$150 Billion Over 10 Years

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which has made reducing the number and cost of federal regulations one of the main elements of its economic policy, has declared that its deregulation actions so far will save consumers and businesses more than \$150 billion over the next decade.

Vice President George Bush, head of the Task Force on Regulatory Relief, released a statement Thursday that said the group was going out of business because "the executive branch has now done what it can" and the next steps are up to Congress.

In a final report, the task force said that the administration had reduced regulation in trade, energy, agriculture, automobiles, prescription drugs, the environment and banking.

Consumer advocates, however, have challenged the amount of savings claimed by Mr. Bush. Joan Claybrook, a Carter administration regulator who is now president of Public Citizen, a consumer group, said: "These figures are really an

attempt to create an alibi for the cutback in health, safety and environmental protections intended by the law."

The task force report said that the administration would ask Congress to end regulation of some oil pipelines but to continue regulation for unsupervised pipelines that are deemed to have significant market power.

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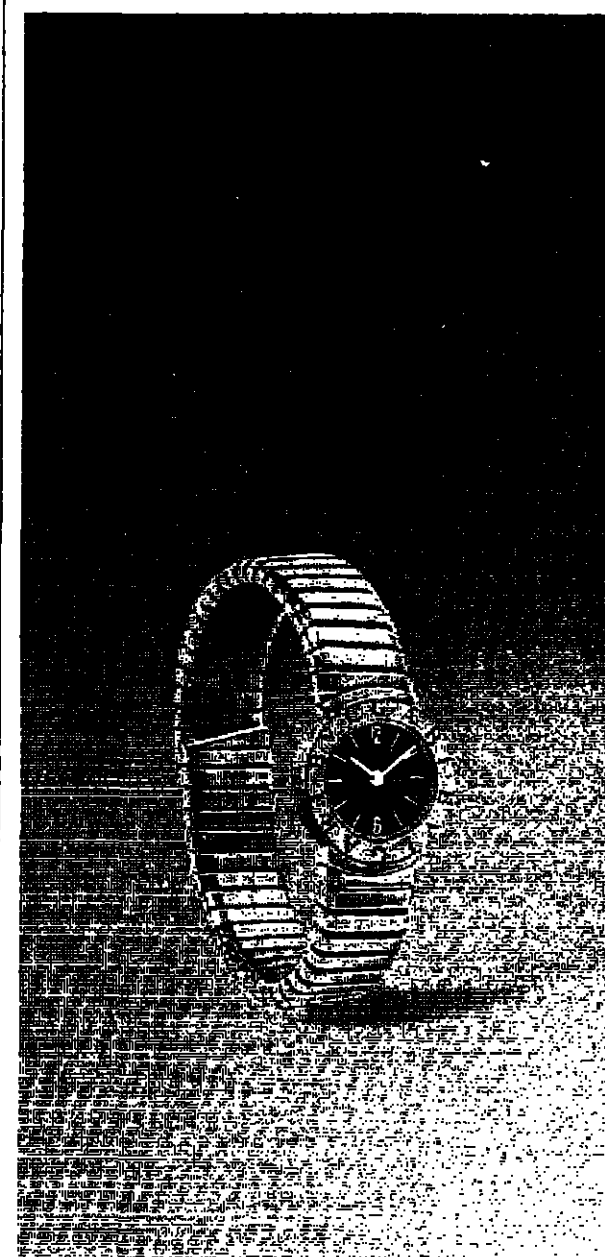
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Democracy in Nigeria

A blur called Chad has eclipsed the marvelous news from Nigeria, but marvelous that news is nonetheless: Millions of people, from widely different tribes and regions, have again ratified a democracy modeled on America's, freely choosing a president at the polls. The turbulent inability of impoverished Chad to agree on any government at all warrants barely a footnote by comparison.

Nigeria deserves applause and attention, especially from Americans. "We have the same kind of government here in Nigeria that you have in America," a voter recalled to Clifford May of The New York Times, "and we can handle elections just as well as you can." That is not only a proud boast. It is true enough to negate the cliché that Third World nations are incapable of constitutional self-rule.

No doubt there were irregularities in President Shehu Shagari's election to a second four-year term. But his margin was substantial, and in any case he was opposed by serious contenders under a formula requiring him to win at least a quarter of the vote in 13 of 19 states. Considering Nigeria's diversity, its quarrelsome past and its troubled economy, the balloting was remarkable for its orderliness.

What made it possible was the vision of General Olusegun Obasanjo, an African Cincinnatus who gave up the presidency four years ago to take up farming. He had managed the transition to democracy after a decade of military rule. It was he who urged the adoption of an American-style federal system

in place of the parliamentary model that had been tried and found wanting.

So Nigeria owes more to James Madison than to John Stuart Mill or Karl Marx. In his famous Federalist No. 10, Madison saw in a large, well-constructed union the best antidote to the violence of faction: "The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular states, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration."

His thesis sensibly applies to Nigeria, with its 80 million people, three major tribal groups (Yorubas, Ibos and Hausas) and hundreds of smaller tribes in a country three times the size of South Africa. Its cohesion has been tested by civil war and rapid modernization.

A sag in oil prices has turned boom to bust, crippling development and doubling short-term debt. With the election over, Mr. Shagari may turn to the International Monetary Fund for the usual bail-out on the usual terms, a strong grip of austerity. Americans can help Nigeria through its straits by providing more imaginative incentives and guarantees for private loans and investments.

There is no better bet in Africa than Nigeria, America's second most important source of imported oil. But a Reagan administration solicitous of South Africa seems almost to take Nigeria's stability and moderation for granted. Nigeria has looked to the United States for inspiration and for trade. It's time to repay the compliment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Just Another General

The latest Latin coup underlines the sterility of this method of political change. The loser in Guatemala, General Efraín Ríos Montt, was something of a loner, a professional soldier who broke the military establishment's rules and relied on younger officers and fellow members of his fundamentalist sect. The winner, General Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores, is an organization man who has served all previous masters, including the corrupt Lucas García and the eccentric Ríos Montt, without visible scruples. "Above all," General Mejía Victores said upon assuming power, "it is necessary to preserve and fortify the unity of the army, maintaining the principles of hierarchy and chain of command." Think of it: a coup to maintain the chain of command.

Meaning perhaps to avoid one error committed by his predecessor, the new chief of state is retaining his old position as minister of defense. Otherwise he seems to be cut from the mold that has made the Guatemalan army the faithful servant of the country's landed ruling class. He was the officer who actually led the forces that, in the name of combating "Marxist-Leninist subversion," killed thousands of peasants, mostly underclass Indians, during the Ríos Montt period. Those tactics made it politically impossible for the Reagan administration to follow its strategic proclivity and enlist Guatemala openly in the ranks of

its Central American anti-communist brigade. General Mejía Victores was scarcely in the palace when he announced that he was ending some of the restrictions on civil liberties put in place by his predecessor. Almost by definition, however, no gesture that the reigning general can make with a stroke of the pen has much serious meaning. Nor is Guatemala's need a simple "restoration of civilian rule" according to the already agreed procedures that General Mejía Victores has now said he may expedite. The country has a frail and archaic political system representing or fronting for a power structure born in a now indefensible earlier age. It takes a vivid imagination to expect this general to undertake the long, difficult renewal that must come to Guatemala some day.

U.S. military aid to Guatemala ended in 1977, and already in some official quarters in Washington the argument is starting to percolate that a resumption of aid would enable the United States to soften military rule and meanwhile to enjoy the benefits of fuller strategic cooperation. The old general, it is suggested, was an odd fellow; the new one is "someone we can work with." It is a weak and distasteful argument. The United States has backed too many generals of the old school, in Guatemala and elsewhere, and there is no need to rush to take up another now.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The French Role in Africa

President Mitterrand has shown courage in sending military aid to Chad. Some of the French Socialist government side with Colonel Qadhafi, and still more back him in quarreling with the United States.

Chad is in dire need. France, which created Chad and so many other weak pseudo-states, has the power and money to help. The French have long been active in former colonies, helping governments that are free and able — like those of Senegal, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast. They contrast with the British, who, feeling racial guilt, have stood aside from the suffering of countries such as Uganda, for fear of seeming "neo-colonialist."

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

A Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone?

The meeting of prime ministers of the Nordic countries which has just occurred in Helsinki resurrected the proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Promoted by the U.S.S.R. and its allies since the 1950s, it has had strong advocates in the Nordic countries themselves, particularly in neutral Finland and Sweden. In the NATO members, Norway and Denmark, advocates of the proposal are also to be found. The appeal is emotional rather than logical.

The possibility, however remote, that NATO could be weakened by banning nuclear weapons from Norway and Denmark even in time of war is sufficiently attractive (to the Soviets) to be worth some effort. For NATO countries, the idea suffers from some funda-

mental defects. Soviet superiority in conventional forces would present an even greater threat, since NATO's flexibility in responding to aggression would be reduced and the deterrent effect of the alliance damaged. The Nordic countries would still be in danger of nuclear attack because of the range of weapons deployed outside the nuclear-free zone.

—The Times (London).

For a Return to the Draft

By all reports, the volunteer nature of the U.S. armed forces has produced a high-quality defense establishment. But is it the best for the country? Or, said another way, what is being lost? Answer: Both the concept that service in the armed forces is a responsibility of all citizens and a deep commitment by the American people to the day-to-day requirements and operations of their armed forces and to the welfare of those who serve therein.

There has been a definite separation, even isolation, of the military from the rest of society. Mainstream U.S.A. seems willing to "let Joe do it" unless — or until — the armed forces fall in their principal mission: to deter war. Then, most would apparently agree on the need for a draft to obtain the personnel necessary to fight and win the war.

It seems to us that a draft to maintain peace should be equally acceptable as a responsibility of citizenship.

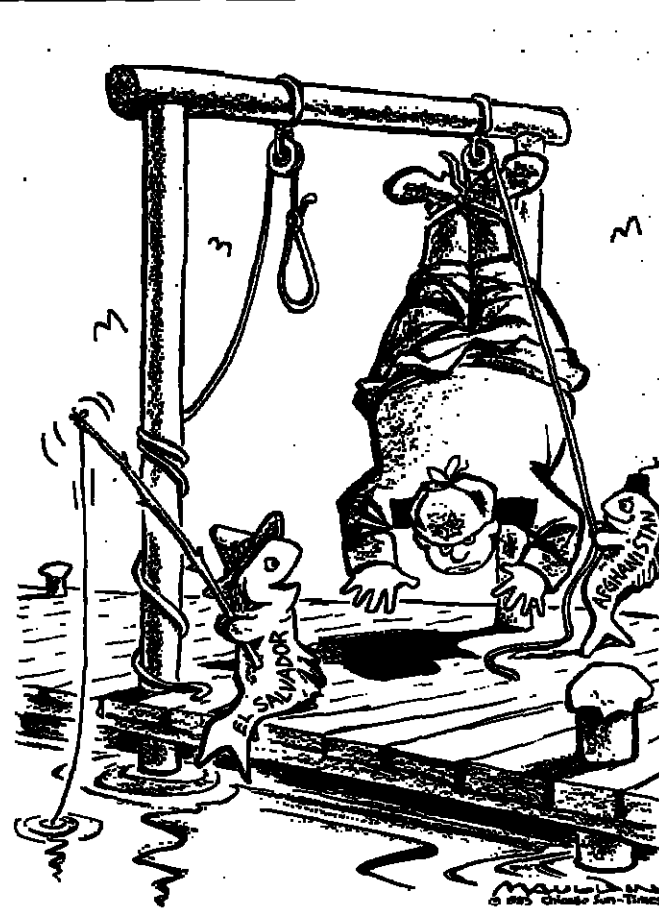
—Defense Report, a publication of the Association of the United States Army.

FROM OUR AUG. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Lebanese Communities Unite
BEIRUT — The enthusiasm which has reigned in Beirut, Syria, since that remarkable day, July 24, when the proclamation of the Constitution was officially declared has surpassed all predictions. Christians and Mohammedans, who a few days ago dared not lift their voice in complaint against the smallest official, have been parading the streets arm in arm with flags bearing the motto "Long live liberty; long live the army!" On Sunday the Mohammedans invited the Christians to their quarter, and about fifteen thousand of both parties swore a solemn oath to work hand in hand with the army in case anyone dared betray the Constitution. Indeed such was the harmony that an observer remarked that not since Mohammed declared himself as the messenger of Allah had such harmony existed.

1933: Cuban President Overthrown
HAVANA — President Gerardo Machado is the 13th Latin American executive to be overthrown by violence since the economic depression began. In his case, as in that of many of the others, discontent was due to hard times coupled with an attempt by the ruler to perpetuate his stay in office by controlling elections and changing the constitution. The final break for Machado came when the army joined the hostile populace. Although he has achieved international notoriety as one of the most repressive dictators in Latin American history, General Machado began his public career as a patriot, fighting in the army of liberation in 1925. When he became president in 1925, he enjoyed extraordinary popularity and esteem, but in two years he became the most cordially hated man on the island.

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'My trophy is nibbling now.'

Central America, Afghanistan

By J.S. Mehta

AUSTIN, Texas — No analogies are exact, but Soviet problems in Afghanistan may provide a more instructive parallel than Vietnam to U.S. problems in Central America.

The Afghan revolution of April 1978 succeeded because the Marxist-inclined factions were able to exploit increasing disaffection with social and economic conditions. The Kremlin did not trigger the revolution but of course welcomed the gratuitous extension of "socialism." Before long the ideological militancy of President Hafizullah Amin led to the disintegration of the revolutionary coalition, as the nationalists and the conservative tribes and mullahs who at first supported it became alienated from it.

When insurgency showed that the country was turning hostile to the Soviet Union, the Russians tried to eliminate Mr. Amin. The attempt miscarried. In nervous impetuosity, the Kremlin then launched the ill-fated military intervention.

Today, although the government installed by the Russians has retracted many socialist measures, it has not gained domestic legitimacy. The presence of "foreign infidels" has turned the insurgency into a holy crusade. What was a local irritant has become a running sore and an international embarrassment.

The Soviet Union will not be defeated by the Afghan rebels, but the

intervention has been a strategic and political disaster. It led to the shelving of the second strategic arms limitations accord, creation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and an increased American presence in the Indian Ocean, and constituted a near-fatal blow to détente.

Moreover, it shattered the claims of communism as a principal supporter of peace, anti-imperialism and nonalignment. It revived the arms race in the subcontinent and invited overwhelming condemnation from the Islamic community and the United Nations.

Clearly, too, Afghanistan has become a quagmire for the Russians, who now use Western alarm at the intervention and covert CIA assistance to the rebels as justification for their continued presence.

All this has lessons for the United States. In El Salvador, too, the insurgency won't go away. Honduras is being militarily bolstered as Pakistan was after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The contrast — the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries — are being trained and armed as the Afghan rebels and refugees were. Cuban support of the Sandinist government and Salvadoran guerrillas is as marginal as the outside backing for

the Afghan rebels. A naval quarantine will not frighten the Sandinists into abdication but would probably strengthen their resolve and internationalize the conflict.

In a better world, each superpower could profit from studying the other's experience. They might find themselves in agreement that defiant nationalism is stronger than military power used to coerce small nations. They might even acknowledge to each other that all problems are not wholly or largely due to the other's conspiratorial malevolence.

They could both disengage with dignity by letting regional powers who have vital interests in peace and stability in their areas "circle the wagons" against all political and military interference. This is the role that the Contadora countries (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama) — seek to play in Central America and that the countries surrounding Afghanistan could work out for South and Southwest Asia.

In both Afghanistan and Central America, superpowers have fueled, not smothered, next-door nationalism. They would risk much less if they learned to live with it.

The writer was India's foreign secretary from 1976 to 1979 and is now professor for world peace at the University of Texas. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Crisis Here, Crisis There, Feeble Powers Everywhere

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Neither Chad nor El Salvador is a country of intrinsic importance beyond its borders. Both are cases of civil struggle in which outside powers have taken a bloody hand. The resemblances end there.

Chad is an invented country made up of two irreconcilable communities. In the north are Islamic nomads and semi-nomads of Arab and Berber origins, and in the south, sedentary agrarian Africans who are animist or Christian. There is no logical reason why they should have been put together in a modern political entity called Chad, only the accidents of colonial history and decolonization.

But there they are, each struggling to dominate the other. Theirs is the underlying conflict, even though the present fight is led by two political figures of northern origin, Hissène Habré, the president, and Goukouni Oueddei, a former president.

There is nothing ideological in their conflict. They are two barons at war, and each takes what help he can get from whatever source. Each has his army, a few thousand men, and either could be (and in the past has been) routed by a modest deployment of disciplined foreign troops. Colonel Mousser Qadhafi's contribution to the rebellion — troops, it is said, and weapons, vehicles and air support — can equally be countered by a minimal foreign intervention.

Libya, after all, is a society of 3 million people, only 20 years away from a poverty and illiteracy equivalent to Chad's today. It is not Sparta. The attention Libya gets in foreign capitals derives not from national accomplishment but from the press-worthy flamboyance of Colonel Qadhafi and from an obsession with him that has developed in Washington.

Speaking coldly, it makes little difference who runs Chad, Mr. Habré or Mr. Goukouni, or even whether Colonel Qadhafi runs it. No one's rule is going to last more than a few years. The French care that reigning African authority not be toppled too casually, because of the bad example to neighboring African countries in which the French have serious interests. Thus their grudging military commitment to Mr. Habré's survival.

But the affair in Chad is two-

dimensional, so to speak. The society is so unsophisticated and defenseless against outsiders that the question of local rule can be settled by an exercise in colonial intervention, whether it be French, Libyan or even American. The implications for Chadians are slight because theirs is an invul-

nerably simple society, still largely inaccessible to the modern world. The limits of outside power are much greater in Central America. Society there is more sophisticated, politically aware, resilient, reactive to foreign intrusion. Sending the Marines was feasible for the United

States 50 years ago because to do so pretended to be no more than an act of force majeure. No one in Washington carved what Nicaragua or Salvadorans thought them, any more than they care today about hearts and minds in Chad. Now, in Central America, Washington does care.

That, exactly, is the problem, and provides the principal limitation upon what the United States can do. Central America's revolutions will be regulated by Central Americans. Settlements by force will be provisional only. The fundamental issues are political and social, to which Washington brings a contribution rendered inadequate by Washington's own history of imprudent inter-

ventions. That said about the limits of U.S. power, there is consolation to be taken in the reflection that the outcome is not lastingly important to anyone but Central Americans. Washington argues that the region is the "fourth border of the United States" (the phrase is Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's) and that Mexico's fate hangs on events in El Salvador. But this is not a serious argument, as Mexicans are the first to say.

Washington itself will soon have forgotten, distracted by its next crisis or sent off in a new direction by a succeeding administration after next year's election. It is a tempering fact that crises have their seasons in the United States, and that the seasons change with unseasonable speed.

International Herald Tribune.

Qadhafi: Less of a Force Than He Seems to Think

By Stanley Reed

NEW YORK — Before pursuing confrontation over the wastelands of Chad, the United States should consider some basic questions about Colonel Mousser Qadhafi.

What American interests, if any, does he threaten? What is his standing at home, in the Arab world, in Africa? Will high-profile U.S. military responses such as dispatching carrier battle groups and AWACS aircraft to patrol Libya's shores and borders curb his aggression?

The Reagan administration contends that Libya is a dangerous country threatening such important American allies as Egypt and Nigeria and ultimately the Arab states in the Gulf. The reality is quite different.

In military terms, the Libyans are not in a position to contend with regional powers such as Egypt. Colonel Qadhafi may have spent as much as \$12 billion on weapons in recent years, but his armed forces are badly trained and led. And with an estimated strength of only 65,000, the armed services are tiny compared with Egypt's 450,000 or even Morocco's 140,000 and Algeria's 168,000.

Colonel Qadhafi might not want to risk fully mobilizing and arming his regular soldiers, because, as he has admitted, he does not trust them.

His regional standing is an even greater obstacle to his hopes of expanding his influence beyond Libya's borders and its tiny 2.5 million population. While posing as the guardian of Abdel Gannal Nasser's legacy and the last apostle of Arab unity, he has managed to alienate or actually fight with every one of his neighbors.

Coup attempts that he supported in Sudan in 1976 and in Tunisia in 1980 ended in miserable failure. He may even have benefited his sworn enemies, the Israelis, by sowing dissension in Arab circles and failing to honor commitments to the Arab Liberation Organization.

Having made himself a pariah in the Arab world, the colonel turned to the African arena, in which generous distributions of cash initially won him some success. But last June the Organization of African Unity dealt him a humiliating defeat by denying him its chairmanship. Immediately

afterward he touched off this latest round of meddling in Chad.

In a sense, Chad represents Colonel Qadhafi's last card, rather than his first step toward assembling an empire. Sadly, he has found that the weak, impoverished and often chaotic states of sub-Saharan Africa form the only area of the globe outside Libya that he can influence. His clients in those countries care nothing for his economic and simplistic ideological records in the slim volumes called "The Green Book." They want money and arms, which can make a big difference in their internal feuds. Chad is the perfect example.

It is hard to see what interest America has to defend in Chad. What if Colonel Qadhafi installs his own man in Niamey? Since independence from France in 1960, Chad has been wracked by civil war. Why not let Colonel Qadhafi burn up his resources in a war he has been sharply curtailed by withholding oil revenues — by trying to keep order there?

The rest of the central African states will not fall over like desert dominoes. If the Qadhafi record elsewhere is any indication, his involvement in Chad will inoculate against rather than spread his influence.

These highly publicized confrontations with America help rather than hurt Colonel Qadhafi at home. He has serious problems in Libya. There have been several reported assassinations aimed against him. Many respected Libyan figures are working against him from exile. He has so far survived through luck and a pervasive security apparatus that depends heavily on his family, his tribe and East German intelligence personnel.

Libyans are unhappy about his repressive policies and the casualties in previous foreign adventures. But he can still whip up support to fight the odds of the American imperialism.

If the Reagan administration really wants to rid the world of Colonel Qadhafi, the best course may be to treat him as the nuisance he is rather than as a menace. Let him run wild in Chad and exhaust himself there.

The writer, a frequent commentator on the Middle East, contributed this article to The New York Times.

Chad: A Cruel Mess to Stay Out Of

By Basil Davidson

LOS ANGELES — Chad became a country by first becoming a colony. The French drew frontiers around it, gave it a name and withdrew in 1960 leaving local government to a dictator named François Tombalbaye. He was evicted by army officers in 1975, after which an already simmering civil war — indeed, several civil wars — became endemic as rival claimants to the succession rose and fell and rose again.

Until 1976 the force behind the scenes was France, which had kept troops in the country and exercised decisive influence in Niamey. But France at last withdrew its troops and, while maintaining a close diplomatic interest, declared that it would take no more part in the fighting. At that point a new thrust of outside intervention appeared, and opened the present chapter of disaster.

On June 15, 1980, then-President Goukouni Oueddei signed a treaty of friendship with Libya, article seven of which gave permission to Libya to intervene against any threat to the internal security of Chad. Given the hopeless absence of security in any part of Chad, that meant Libya could intervene more or less whenever Mousser Qadhafi might decide. He had already taken quiet but firm control of a northern strip of Chad where uranium had been found. Now he committed troops and aircraft.

At least three Libyan regiments got into their desert trucks and rushed into areas where the Chad government's control had disappeared. They were successful in defeating a large group of rival claimants to power in Chad, led by a colorful adventurer named Hissène Habré.

In January 1981, President Goukouni signed another agreement with Libya that appeared to provide for an eventual merger of Chad with Libya. France objected strongly to any such merger, and so did a range of French satellite African states such as Niger and Gabon, but also, far more influentially, the giant federation of Nigeria. Mr. Goukouni backtracked

on the merger project, and in May 1981 managed to persuade Colonel Qadhafi to withdraw Libyan forces. For this act of meekness Mr. Goukouni was duly thanked by President Shagari of Nigeria and others, and all seemed set for peace.

This being Chad, however, more civil war followed without delay. As Libyan forces began to evacuate in November 1981, a partly mercenary "army" under the control of Mr. Habré — or, at least, in the pay of Mr. Habré — advanced from the frontiers of Sudan, his backer, and began to take a few towns.

With the support of Sudan, and also of America (although covertly as yet), Mr. Habré won the goodwill of France against Mr. Goukouni, seen rightly as a Libyan stooge. In 1982 Mr. Habré took Niamey and installed himself as president, with Mr. Goukouni in flight.

The tables were turned. Mr. Habré became legitimate and Mr. Goukouni a rebel, and for a while the situation again seemed stabilized. Yet Mr. Goukouni had solid support inside the country as well as foreign friends, and he was soon able to hit back.

This he began to do early in 1983, and to such good purpose that by last month he appeared likely to turn the tables again and once more become president with Mr. Habré as a rebel. Libyan forces being once more active in the country, this was the point at which the White House began to take a much more active interest, and American military involvement on its present scale was set in train.

History seems likely to conclude that the Chad imbroglio is one of the most sorrowfully fantastic episodes of the whole international rivalry of our times. In tragedy it falls far behind the miseries of Asia, if only because the populations involved are comparatively very small; but in ruthless irresponsibility inside the country it will be hard to beat. North-

ing of any significance has been done in the last 15 years to ease the lot or improve the prospects of the vast majority of the Chadian population. All that has happened, in essence, has been the back and forth travel across limitless plains of small bands of local troops and mercenaries, crashing into one another now and then in battles of extermination, from which, however, enough have always survived to fight another day.

Even if Colonel Qadhafi were to come out on top, which has never seemed probable, he would be left with an uncontrollable mess. Meanwhile, every new intervention can only bring his new trail of bloodshed.

There is considerable concern in the West — as indeed there is in Africa — that Chad's borders ought not to be tampered with. Intervention of any kind would of course set a dangerous precedent, for the borders of almost all African countries are an arbitrary legacy of colonialism.

There is a sense in which the nations of Africa have been feared upon their peoples and tribes. Fear is widespread that tribal passions and rivalries barely contained by present-day borders might bubble over if those borders were to be burst. Nevertheless, it is clear that the frontiers of Africa no longer fit the economic needs of the continent.

Just as clearly, Colonel Qadhafi has territorial aims. But nobody in his part of the world thinks he is able to carry through his ambitions. The solution to the frontier question in Africa is a long-term question that will not be solved in the next 10 years. In the meantime, no good can come from committing valuable Western resources to the solution of a problem that cannot be solved within this period. The wise course, on all the evidence we have to date, is to hold back and wait to see what comes out of a rapidly evolving situation.

The writer's books include "Can Africa Survive?" He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stones Can Kill

Regarding a cartoon by Oliphant (IHT, Aug. 4) depicting Israel as Goliath and a slain Palestinian as David:

It is obvious that the artist has never faced a group of stone-throwers, whether 20 years old or 10. The irony of his cartoon and misplaced sympathy is that David killed Goliath with a stone. If Goliath had had a rifle, he would have been in his rights to shoot David to save his life.

HERBERT MAZA,
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Near Monte Cassino

Regarding "The Abbey of Misfortune" (IHT, July 8):

Having belonged to the French Expeditionary Force (54 Moroccan Spahis), which was part of the U.S. 5th Army of General Mark Clark, I

was interested to read about the Venetian headquarters bombing. Several senior officers were killed that day. At the time, the mistake was attributed to the great similarity in the geographical features between Venetia, which is on the Volturno, and Cassino, which is on the Garigliano, the similarity being due to the fact that the two rivers each hug a mountainous ridge. I am sure the error must have been reported in more than one military document.

P.F. BORDEAUX-GROULT,
Paris.
What a pity that the writer should have omitted to mention the 14,000 dead of the French Expeditionary Force, or about 10 percent of the French contingent which, as part of the U.S. 5th Army, made the real breakthrough possible.
RENE FORTANIER,
Munich.

Lesotho Bending to Pressure From Pretoria on Refugees

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Lesotho government has alerted the United Nations and major Western countries, including the United States, that it can no longer resist South African military and economic pressures for it to expel up to 3,000 black South African refugees living there.

Spokesmen for the State Department and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees confirmed this Thursday in Washington, and the Lesotho ambassador, M'Alino Tau, said that the "painful decision" had been made for the sake of national survival.

However, the Lesotho foreign minister, Evaristus R. Sekhonyana, said Thursday in a telephone interview from Maseru, Lesotho, that his government had not yet made a final decision and was "sensitizing" the world community to what it would have to do unless South Africa could be persuaded to stop the pressures.

"I cannot say when the final decision will be made," Mr. Sekhonyana said. "We met the South Africans in Pretoria yesterday and we are facing what I would characterize as an ultimatum."

He added, "We have asked for some further particulars and in the meantime are telling the world

what the situation is. If nothing is done to help us we will have to start evacuating the refugees. We have no choice. This country is being suffocated."

Ambassador Tau said Lesotho was trying to inform friendly governments that South African "persecution" was forcing it to "evacuate" the refugees to other countries.

"We are asking all friendly countries to help by accepting refugees," she said, mentioning specifically that the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany and Scandinavian countries had been approached.

South Africa, which completely surrounds Lesotho, contends that the revolutionary African National Congress that is trying to overthrow its system of white minority rule uses the little African state as a springboard for attacks.

Lesotho denies this, saying it gives sanctuary only to genuine refugees.

Last December, South Africa launched a military raid on what it claimed were African National Congress bases in Maseru, killing 42 persons. Both the Lesotho government and the congress headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, claimed the casualties were all either refugees or local citizens.

This year South Africa switched to economic weapons, exploiting the fact that Lesotho is dependent

on it for all imports and exports, for supplies of fresh produce and for the employment of more than half its workers as migrant laborers in its mines and industries.

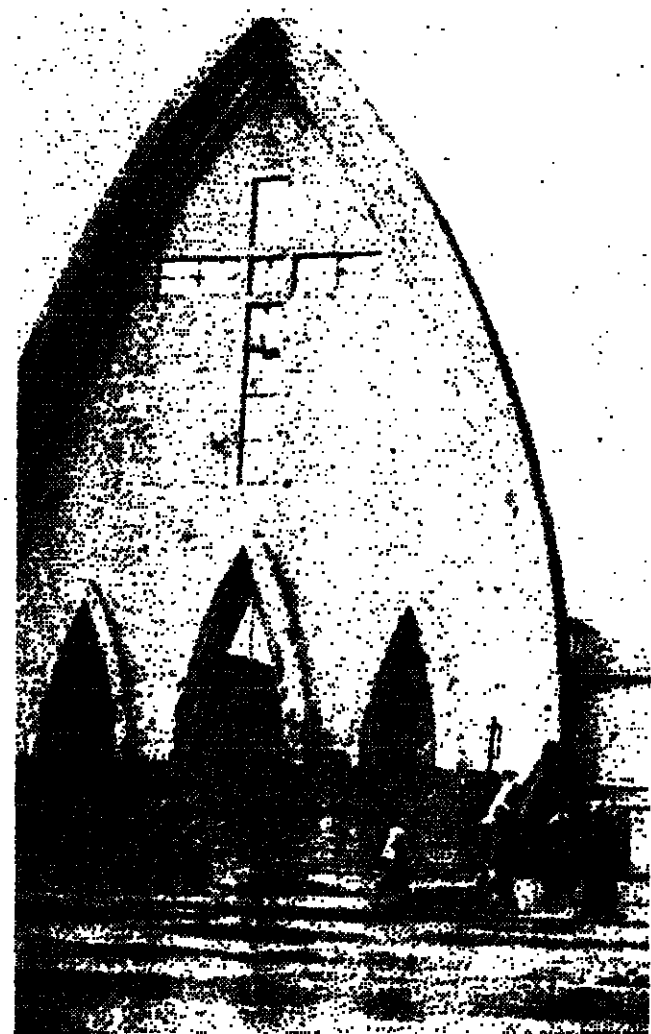
Following two insurgent bombings in Pretoria and Bloemfontein in May, South Africa slowed traffic crossing all border posts into Lesotho, citing a need for security checks.

Long lines built up, and Lesotho quickly began running out of essential supplies. The result was a meeting between Mr. Sekhonyana and the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, in Johannesburg on June 3.

The meeting ended with a joint statement in which the governments agreed that neither should support elements involved in subversion against the other.

South Africa ended the border restrictions, but reimposed them in mid-July when Mr. Botha complained that Lesotho was doing nothing to implement the joint declaration and also that it had unjustifiably arrested a South African policeman who had gone there to coach a soccer team.

The policeman was later released, but South Africa continued to stop all but the handful of Lesotho citizens who have multiple entry visas in their passport from crossing the border.



Bricks block the doors to Ndjamena's bullet-scarred cathedral, one of many buildings that bear signs of past wars.

Chad: A Certain Style Among Ruins

Battered Capital Has Will to Survive and Côtes du Rhône

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — As countries go, Chad has claims to fame that hold no joy. It vies, for instance, with Bhutan for the title of the world's poorest country. It challenges Eritrea, almost, as the theater for Africa's longest-running chronicle of battle and war.

Somewhere, in this battered and potholed capital, where the wind sighs gently from the river and admits defeat to the desert's heat, it survives. And with style, too.

"I am sorry sir," the waiter might say at a new restaurant, "the Beaujolais is finished, but there is Côtes du Rhône." There is ice cream, too, at \$9 a liter (about one quart), imported from France, and French cheese and steak. All this is in the street called Avenue Charles de Gaulle, where past battles have left buildings pocked and ruined, unlit, and heavy with menace, and in a courtyard where best fighting men are locked in battle against insurgents backed by neighboring Libya, far to the barren north.

Ndjamena looks like a place where the war has been fought so bitterly that the conflict itself got tired of the city and moved on, abandoning its stunted creations to idle sightseeing — here the ruined cathedral; there the archway of the gendarmerie, shattered years ago; here the street lamp that fell on the sidewalk and that no one moved. That is the legacy of the fighting

of 1980. The present conflict is here, too, in different ways.

On the street the visitor might see young men just back from the battle over Faya-Largeau. Around their necks they wear amulets, clustered on thongs of leather: Military planning in the Western sense is not, apparently, sufficient protection for these desert fighters.

In the city center a child, perhaps a year old, is carried on the back of an elder sister, perhaps 4 or 5. The young one's hair is fringed with a gingery halo, the sign that what food there is does not sustain it. The war drains the last drop of hope, but not the will to survive.

Chadians are a bit like the Reagan administration. Their Public Enemy No. 1 is the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

"If I had a gun, I would kill Qadhafi myself," says a 30-year-old accountant in a bar in what a taxi driver calls "the African quarter."

The man has no gun and perhaps the bravado is that of a person whose desire for the glory of battle is balanced by relief at the remoteness of the contest. "The war is 600 miles away," the man says, shouting across the insistent rock music that roars from rooms lit with red and eerie green light bulbs. "That is why it does not affect us."

Salvation is not seen as being available from within this bruised nation. "We need help from our friends," the man says. "The Libyans occupied Chad in

1980 and 1981. They were not liked and did not pay salaries or make the telephones work. Twenty years before, the people who put the phones in, the French, departed.

"We were civilized by the French," says the accountant in the bar.

But it is not so strong, the Frenchness, as to dilute a style that has survived centuries at this junction of caravan trails and trade routes built on a bend in the river between desert and savanna.

Farther north, in the deserts, the manner is more Arab. President Hissène Habré, in the posters of him that adorn the city, displays the nation's three faces: In one portrait he wears a Western-style suit, in another his battle dress, while in a third he is clad in white robes and skullcap. Chad, thus, is a place where modernity has been bolted, but loosely, onto longer traditions and perennial conflict.

Now it is the 20th century that presses and impinges. Each day huge Starliner military transports from the United States, seeming almost to pause and hover in the sky before landing, thunder into Ndjamena with military supplies. French Transalls lumber off the runway for distant outposts. French technicians scurry around the air base assembling machine guns and helicopters. Zairian soldiers, sent by President Mobutu Sese Seko, guard the airport.

The slogan on the streets says, "No sellout of Chad."

U.S. Aides See Positive Signs In Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

1,200 soldiers had been stationed there.

While other army units undertook shorter offensives against guerrillas nearer the border with Honduras, the forces assigned to the National Campaign Plan began sweeps to drive away guerrilla bands that had controlled much of San Vicente.

The soldiers have stayed mostly in the field, while representatives of six ministries have tried to begin economic and social programs in the province.

The government says it has reopened 38 of 123 schools, opened medical clinics in 12 towns, begun to rebuild roads and taken steps to restore electrical power and water. "It is going well," a U.S. adviser said, "better than hoped for."

The key, U.S. officials say, is whether the Salvadoreans will have the patience and willingness to remain in the field and in San Vicente and Usulután until security has been consolidated.

After a mutiny by a provincial commander set off an internal power struggle in the army this year, General Eugenio Vides Casanova replaced General José Guillermo García as minister of defense. General Vides Casanova placed Colonel Rinaldo Gálvez, who is regarded by Americans as one of the more able Salvadoran officers, in command of the operation in San Vicente and Usulután. Some mechanical and technical problems remain. The army's radios have insufficient range, are not secure from eavesdropping and often do not work, advisers said.

The field commanders make few reports to headquarters, according to analysts.

One problem facing the government forces and the U.S. advisers is that the guerrilla forces, usually estimated as 5,000 to 6,000 armed men, are regarded as relatively well led and well motivated.

Late last month some sizable rebel units returned to San Vicente and fought with the army.

The government says it has killed about 250 guerrillas in the province since June, but many foreigners are skeptical of the figure.

Military Losses Double in Year For El Salvador

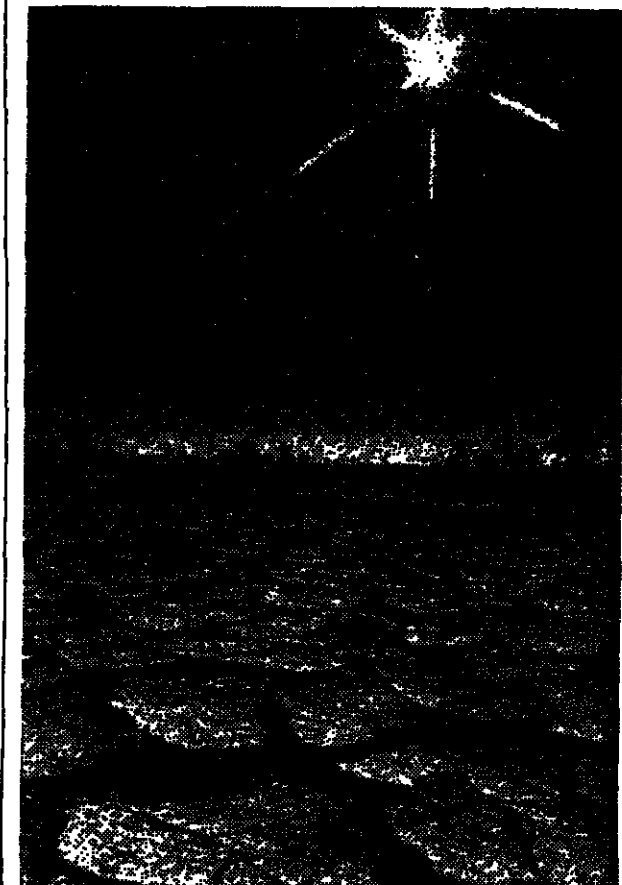
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Government battlefield deaths have more than doubled in the last year in the civil war, the military has disclosed.

In an annual review of combat performance presented to the Constituent Assembly, General Eugenio Vides Casanova, said that between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1983, there were 6,815 casualties. That is nearly 20 percent of the government's total armed force, which includes a 22,000-member army and about 10,000 in other services and militarized police.

General Vides Casanova, who is El Salvador's defense minister, reported that 2,292 of the casualties were killed, 4,195 wounded and the rest missing. Of those killed, 59 were officers and 2,233 enlisted men. For the comparable 1981-1982 period, military casualties totaled 3,801, including 1,073 killed. "Despite the difficult situation that our country is enduring, the balance is highly positive for our armed forces in the field of military actions combating subversion," General Vides Casanova said.

The general made no estimate of guerrilla losses, but a recent study by the University of Central America, based on press and government reports, estimated guerrilla casualties from October 1982 through last May at 2,433.



SCORCHED — The Texas sun beats down on parched land outside the town of Vernon, in the northern part of the state. Ranches and farms in 24 counties are suffering from this summer's drought.

Lord Wigg, Who Broke Profumo Scandal, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Lord Wigg, 82, the Labor Party peer who revealed the Profumo scandal in 1963, has died in London after a long illness, his family announced Friday.

Lord Wigg, paymaster general from 1964 to 1967 in Harold Wilson's Labor government and a long-time expert, died Thursday after being afflicted for five years with a muscle-wasting disease, myasthenia gravis.

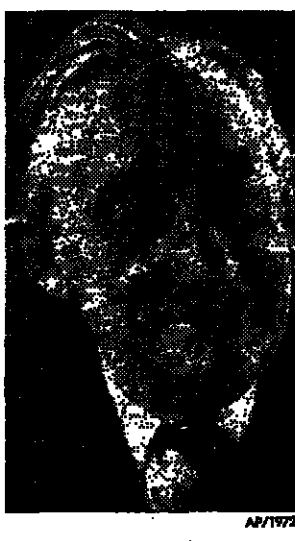
After being made a peer in 1967, he served for five years as chairman of the Horse Race Betting Levy Board.

In 1963, as an opposition Labor Party member in the House of Commons, George Wigg was tipped off about the Profumo case that was to undermine Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's Conservative government.

He learned that Mr. Macmillan's war minister, John Profumo, was having an affair with Christine Keeler, who at the same time was seeing the Soviet naval attaché in London, Yevgeny Ivanov. The parliamentary raised the matter in the Commons, and Mr. Profumo, after first denying the allegations, admitted to having lied. He resigned.

The scandal undermined public confidence in the Macmillan government, which was defeated by Labor the next year. Lord Wigg became Prime Minister Wilson's chief political adviser.

Mamie Phillips Clark, NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Mamie Phillips Clark, 65, a psycholo-



Lord Wigg

gist who collaborated with her husband, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, on research into the detrimental effects on black children of segregation in the public schools, died Thursday in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

The Clarks' research and writings were used by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups in arguments to the United States Supreme Court that led in 1954 to the landmark decision in Brown v. the Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas. The ruling found public school segregation unconstitutional.

potential problems of birth control pills.

However, the risk of pelvic inflammatory disease is nine times greater among current IUD users than among women who rely on other contraceptives, the article says.

The report said scientists studied 460 women under 45, of whom 155 had suffered pelvic disease and 305 had not. They found that nine of the 11 women who had used the Dalkon Shield had developed severe pelvic disease.

Study Finds All Intrauterine Devices To Blame as Cause of Pelvic Disease

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — All intrauterine devices, not just the discredited Dalkon Shield, can cause infection and infertility in a substantial number of the 2 million or more American women who use them, the Journal of the American Medical Association reported Friday.

The IUD is one of the most popular contraceptive methods among women who want continuous protection but want to avoid the po-

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ARTS / LEISURE

Sutton House Stars In U.K. Exhibition

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

GUILDFORD, England — In June 1520 a meeting was arranged, for the furtherance of universal peace and brotherhood, between their majesties Henry VIII of England and François I of France. The meeting place, subsequently titled by popular historians "The Field of Cloth of Gold," was the scene of a fortnight's jousting, wrestling, banqueting and dancing by the monarchs and their courtiers.

Prominent among the 5,172 persons who accompanied the English king was Sir Richard Weston — "soldier, seaman, ambassador, governor, treasurer, and Gentleman of the Privy Chamber." In the next year, 1521, Sir Richard's long and faithful service to Henry VIII and his father Henry VII, was rewarded by the king's gift of the medieval manor and parkland of Sutton, near Guildford, an ancient town in Surrey 29 miles (47 kilometers) from London. There Sir Richard built, alongside the old manor house, a splendid mini-palace of red brick with terracotta decorations, Sutton Place.

Sir Richard began to build the great house around 1525. It was finished before 1535, when the king came as a house guest. To celebrate the 450th anniversary of that visit, the Sutton Place Heritage Trust, established in 1982, "to preserve the atmosphere and character of an English country house and estate, and to ensure its continued existence as a source of social and cultural inspiration," has mounted a major loan exhibition, "The Renaissance at Sutton Place," which runs through Sept. 15.

The show, organized by Benedict Shepherd, divides for catalog purposes into 10 sections, though in practice these mingle pretty freely and complement one another.

"The Courts of Henry VII and Henry VIII" are represented by contemporary drawings of the long-disappeared Richmond Palace, drawings of courtiers in tournament armor, medallions, portraits of influential courtiers, and articles of table furniture. The "King's Palaces," mostly represented by drawings and watercolors, and with a special section on Nonsuch, the building that remained unfinished at the king's death, exemplify Henry's passion for building (in 1509 he inherited 13 palaces from his father; at his death 38 years later, he left his son more than 50).

The section on "The Courtier" includes a 16th-century tennis ball (leather stuffed with dog hair) and a pocket sundial (recently recovered from King Henry's flagship, the Mary Rose); while "Courtiers' Pastime with good company I love and shall until I die. Grudge who last, but none deny. So God be pleased, thus live will I."

Houses" comprises oak panels from Waltham Abbey, thimbles, knives, porringers, inkwells, purses, imported ceramics, and 16th-century armchairs. The chief exhibits representing "The Art of Renaissance Warfare" are pieces of arms and armor, the masterpiece of which is the Milanese suit of armor made in 1545 for Henry II of France, bought from the Haver Castle sale in May for £1.9 million by the collector B.H. Trupin, and loaned by him to the Sutton Place show. And there is a section devoted to Queen Anne Boleyn and Sir Francis Weston, Sir Richard's son, who was one of the group of courtiers executed for alleged adultery with the queen, the pretext used by Henry for ridding himself of Anne Boleyn in favor of Jane Seymour.

Despite the execution of his son, Sir Richard remained on good terms with the king until his death in 1542, and Sutton Place stayed in the possession of his descendants until 1919, when it was sold to the Duke of Sutherland, who in turn sold it in 1959 to J. Paul Getty. In 1980, four years after Getty's death, it was leased to the American businessman and collector Stanley J. Szege, who two years later set up the Sutton Place Heritage Trust.

This explanation is necessary because, as one of the introductory essays to the catalog notes, "The principal exhibit in 'The Renaissance at Sutton Place' is the house itself." The house has been fully restored by Sir Hugh Casson, and the grounds and gardens re-landscaped by the doyen of English landscape designers, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, to incorporate a sculpture wall by Ben Nicholson; a Miro swimming pool garden; the Paradise Garden, "a concept of heaven brought to earth . . . purely to attract you with the sound of waters, and arbors and bird life," which leads in turn to the Moss or Secret Garden, which aims to recreate the spirit of a fairy painting by Atkinson Grimshaw in the Seeger Collection, which is on permanent loan to the Trust.

The number of visitors to the exhibition, house, and its grounds is limited and prior notice is obligatory. Visits can be arranged, for individuals or groups, Tuesday through Saturday, by telephoning the Booking Secretary, Guildford (0483) 504-455 between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

An excursion to Sutton Place is intended to be, not just a trot round a show of art and artifacts in rural setting, but a total experience of the kind which inspired Henry VIII himself to poetry:

Pastime with good company I love and shall until I die. Grudge who last, but none deny. So God be pleased, thus live will I.



David Mach (in front) constructed this "Polaris submarine" out of old tires as his contribution to the British Arts Council's Sculpture Show, opening this weekend in London. The exhibits are scattered in and around the Hayward Gallery and the Serpentine Gallery in Kensington Gardens.

Objets d'Art Fetching Record Prices at Sales

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

THE predominant characteristic of the past season has been a spectacular boom in objets d'art. Each time a record was broken professionals accounted for it by the rarity of that given piece in its own category.

This was not without reason. When a superb, early-14th-century parcel-gilt double cup from Germany sold at Sotheby's for £132,000 last March, it was possible to argue that hardly any medieval silver other than church plate has survived. The double cup itself

THE ART MARKET

is one of only seven related pieces, the others being in museums — not all of them well or even fully preserved. None is likely to be seen again on the market. A few weeks later a superb casket of the Louis XIV period was knocked down in Paris at 431,000 francs, twice the highest price one might have hoped for. Again, rarity was partially the reason. Louis XIV had his silver melted down to foot the bill of his costly wars and very little of it survives. In June, however, it was the turn of an English rococo ewer and basin made by George Wickes in 1737. They sold at Sotheby's for a fantastic £176,000. This time comments focused on the rarity of English rococo and the quality of this particular basin, arguably the masterpiece of its style. True again. But the fact is that a decade ago rarely need lead to such prices. And three Queen Anne caskets sold as a set for £26,800 — also a record in its way — were beautiful but not quite so rare. Silver has never been so feverishly sought after since the 1929 crash. Neither has medieval art.

A series of records was achieved last season, of which the Haver Castle offered the most astonishing case. An unusually large French ivory casket dated by Sotheby's to the 14th century made £418,000. Equally impressive prices were achieved by furniture at various points. In November, Christie's scored with a marvelous Louis XVI period secretary in black lacquer with ornate mounts. It made £626,400 for its Iranian owner, who had bought it for £126,400 in 1972. In New York last May it was Sotheby's turn with \$395,000 for a bureau plat, done in the Boulle style in the second half of the 17th century.

Other examples can be quoted in Chinese or Egyptian art. An admirable Tang jar, undoubtedly the most beautiful specimen of that shape — in green and amber splashed over an ivory ground, was knocked down in New York last June at \$484,000, thus becoming the most expensive Tang object d'art sold at auction. Three days earlier the statue of an Egyptian scribe, carved out of a block of granite during the reign of Ramses II, established the world record for any Egyptian work of art at \$341,000, also at Sotheby's.

Such diversity in material, style, and period leaves one common denominator. All the record price pieces are objects as distinct from two-dimensional art. Gradually, objets d'art are being propelled to a price level that used to be reserved for paintings. They have some way to go, but financial parity is in sight.

This revolution — the word is for once not too strong — is due to the combined effect of separate, unrelated factors.

One is the dwindling number of important paintings. Major Old Masters are on their way out. Impressionists will follow soon.

A second factor is a new approach to art under the influence of art historians such as André Malraux and the art monthlies — the old Connoisseur and Apollo in England, and Connaissance des Arts in France. They were the first to treat so-called decorative objects as serious art. What Malraux did for small-size sculpture, the art monthlies did for pottery, porcelain, glass, silver, furniture. It takes a long time for such influence to sink in. A 20-year process is being completed now.

A third factor in the rise of objects has been the large-scale diffusion of modern and interior design. In the '50s, the conservative upper classes in Britain and continental Europe lived in houses or apartments decorated in the traditional styles that are called by the names of monarchs — Louis XV and XVI in France and many European countries, Georgian in England. Even in the United States, this was not uncommon in the houses of the very rich.

Things have changed. Those who still live this way are owners of historical houses in France and England, or a handful of collectors of the highest order. The frequent adoption of a new setting with bare walls, in which aesthetic choices are no longer predetermined by a given decorative style, has facilitated a relativist approach to art and greater eclecticism in the selection of objects. Many people now buy objects d'art who are neither "collectors" — i.e. obsessive hunters of a given type — nor concerned with "decoration," but just want a few beautiful pieces to live with, regardless of style and period.

All these being irreversible factors, objets d'art are likely to loom larger and larger on the auction scene. It is relatively easy to predict which objects will be carried first by the rising tide. Major items of medieval art will soar. Not a great many are left and these are on the agenda of several Western institutions. Highly important silver should go up fast as well — what little Louis XIV silver survives, top Baroque pieces from Germany, France and Britain. It is the last field of Western art where major acquisitions are still to be made and high-powered collectors are becoming vividly aware of the fact.

Chinese art will continue to ride around the world from Japan and Hong Kong to the United States and Western Europe make it the soundest of all markets. The best English furniture will rise precipitously. It lags far behind French furniture and a bigger proportion of top quality pieces are privately owned.

Star pieces in the Islamic field should go up for as long as the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia remain in the running. Remarkably few are available — fewer than in any other area. Yet, contrary to a widespread belief, they are moderately priced, certainly far below Western art of corresponding period, quality and rarity. It is the medium quality pieces that are vastly overpriced, and that includes almost everything seen at auction except the art of the book. It is particularly true of excavated metalwork and pottery from Iran, of which there are thousands of pieces stashed in dealers' reserves.

The general rise of objets d'art will not just be an automatic process. There may be divergent trends within the same categories, depending on the level of quality. And these trends will be in turn heavily influenced by the drastic change that has affected the aesthetic perception of Western society in recent years.

The Monumental Grandeur of Calder

By Vicky Elliott
International Herald Tribune

TURIN — It might have been an exhibition about the bull in history — apt enough, both for Turin (the Romans had bulls in mind when they called it Augusta Taurinorum) and for Toro Assicurazioni, Italy's sixth-largest insurance company, which felt like doing a little image-building on its 150th anniversary. In the end, they made do with one old bull, battered out of a sheet of brass in 1930, and a blue velvet cow. Alexander Calder, on the other hand, didn't do badly.

The Calder exhibition in the Palazzo a Velde, which runs through Sept. 25, is built on a scale people can't afford to insure any more. Toro and the Turin municipality divided the 350-billion-lire (\$22.5-million) cost of the show, and gave Calder's mobiles the room they need to breathe. The sculptures look better when there are galaxies of them, in each other's company and a huge sea of space.

The Palazzo, a vast hangar, was built in 1961, suitably grandiose for the centenary of the unification of Italy, and its size had defeated the municipal authorities ever since. Now, the sweep of its roof of a roof echoes the organic shapes that Calder swings from his sculptures, and its 1960s streamlining sits well with his primary colors. Calder in another setting might read as passé; here, the largest collection of his works ever assembled (450 drawings, wire sculptures, toys, lithographs, even paintings) makes an unforgettable period piece.

Giovanni Cazzaniga, who met Calder in 1956, when he was assistant director of the Museum of Modern Art in Rome and became a friend of the artist, spent two years putting together the exhibition, calling upon museums in the Old World and the New. Sandra Davidson, one of the artist's daughters, watched 20 seven-ton trucks load up about 30 sculptures from the family collection at the estate at Saché, in the Touraine region of France, from which her parents used to shuttle back and forth to Roxbury, Connecticut. ("Two supervisors came over from the States to show how the pieces should be loaded on the cranes — if they weren't balanced properly, they could fall off and kill someone.") The French loaned four of the monster statues that paid off the sculptor's death duties (the Gis-

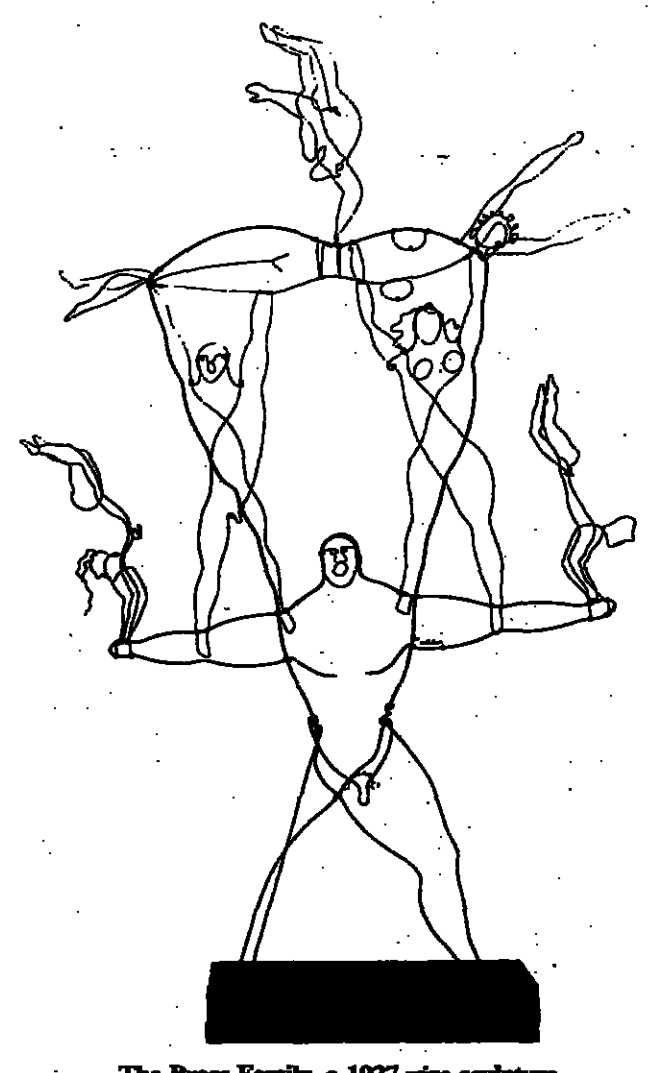


Turin exhibition is largest collection of Calder works ever assembled.

card government refused them when Calder died, in 1976; luckily for the Calder family, Socialist taste proved different).

Renzo Piano, the Italian half of the Pompidou Center's architectural *enfants terribles*, designed the installation, dividing the hall with radial chambers that spin round a central space. A long-tailed devil, painted Calder's favorite barn red, watches the threshold, and the visitor's eye is drawn across a football field of polished marble to two ribbed stables, "Saurian Horse" and "Guillotine." To the right, the third Alexander Calder — both his father and grandfather were sculptors — is seen in bronze, a "Laughing Boy" done when he was 8 by his father, Alexander Stirling Calder.

The laughing boy turned into a galumphing giant, or, as Jacques Prévert put it, "this ogre with the fingers of a fairy." The 1960s documentaries that run at hourly intervals show him tinkering in his chaotic workshop or flipping acrobats from trapezes in his famous circus, an uninhibited W.C. Fields with a cardboard visor and a bright red L.L. Bean shirt.



The Brass Family, a 1927 wire sculpture.

His appetite for humor was legendary. Critics emphasize how he never lost sight of the "circus aesthetic," a talent for surprise and spectacle, that first made his name in the Paris of the 1920s with his suitcases of swordswallowers and weight lifters made out of cork, wire and rags. (Calder later said himself that what he liked about the circus was the space.) His first line drawings for the New York Police Gazette in 1923, showing the circus's Bearded Lady ("a Real Gent") and the elephants ("Gray Matter") carry a prophetic subtitle: "It Preserves Some of the Romance of Youth That the Rush and Bustle of City Life So Soon Impair or Destroy."

In the eyes of the world, Calder never grew up, and, despite his worldly success, he was always able to tend his own backwater. He was a good friend of Joan Miró (whose imagery is often hauntingly similar) and Fernand Léger (who shared his love for machines), but he had little time for the intellectual soul-searching of the art scene. He preferred his workshop. "One of the problems confronting me," he once wrote, "is to get enough free time to work, and not to go around talking about it."

So in 1931, when he met Mondrian and abandoned the effortless movement of his representational

work for abstractionism and the things that Marcel Duchamp suggested he call "mobiles," thus bringing movement, a new dimension, into the center of 20th-century art — he never moved very far away from the real world.

It is everywhere evident in the show, in such works as the "Stony mobile," the "Calderberry Bush," the "Stainless Stealer," the pumping orange waterlilies or "The 8 O'Clock Fish," which he got up to make at 7 and had ready by 8 A.M. for a daughter's birthday.

Eternally tinkering with his pliers and his aluminum plates, he had an all-American talent for making something out of nothing. Calder liked to say that his building block was the universe, which he took to be round. ("If anybody could understand what Sandy Calder was saying, I would have cast him as God," Arthur Miller once said. "As it is, I take him on faith.") He used the materials of the machine age, but he made the abstract, the potentially alienating, comforting.

The visitor senses it, walking out of the Turin exhibition to the artificial lake that reflects more mobiles, dipping in the wind. The pointed leaves of a passing tree leave an image on the retina like Calder's peridotacryl fins. They need music to be best appreciated, as they move through their fourth plane.

U.S. Movies in Brief

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Phillip Borsos' Canadian film, "The Grey Fox," is "a leisurely paced western with one terrific asset: Richard Farnsworth," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. Farnsworth, a stuntman-turned-actor, plays an old stagecoach robber at the turn of the century who tries to come to terms with the Age of Steam by adapting his thieving ways to train robbery. He falls in love with a feminist photographer (Jackie Burroughs) while hiding out in a small town in British Columbia, and, Canby writes, "They make a very attractive couple." The screenplay by John Hunter is only "modest," according to Canby, but the film "has been beautifully photographed by Frank Tilly."

"Class," directed by Lewis John Carino, "can't make up its mind whether it's a lighthearted comedy, set in what appears to be a posh New England-style prep school just outside Chicago, or a romantic drama about a teen-age boy who has a torrid affair with his roommate's mother. Either way it's pretty awful," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times. Starring Jacqueline Bisset as the rich society woman who picks up her son's room-

mate (Andrew McCarthy) in a bar and subsequently has a serious affair with him, the plot is mainly concerned with showing what happens to the friendship between the two boys when the affair is discovered.

Paul Brickman's "Risky Business" is "an intoxicating blend of erotic and social comedy," writes Gary Arnold of The Washington Post, in which Brickman directs his own material. A well-to-do Chicago suburb is the setting for this story of a clean-cut adolescent (played by Tom Cruise) and his dealings with teen-age fantasies and realities. His parents, played with "dreamy solicitude and obliviousness by Janet Carroll and Nicholas Pryor," take a week's vacation to Florida, leaving their son in charge of himself and the house. Despite indulging in some "preliminary guilty pleasures" (drinking father's scotch, taking the Porsche out for a forbidden spin), Joel's own "inhibitions nip him in the bud," writes Arnold, and is "reinforced by a pictorial style of equal precision and deftness." But, writes Janet Maslin of The New York Times, despite an "abundance of style" in "Risky Business," one would be "hardly pressed to find a film whose hero's problems are of less concern to the world at large."

Korean Treasures Link Japanese to Their Past

By Christine Chapman
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — One of the bemusing questions of archaeology is that of Japan's cultural indebtedness to Korea. While Asian archaeologists and historians have based the assumption on their discoveries that much of Japan's early civilization is derived from the Korean peninsula, the Japanese citizenry does not. He remains in the dark, or refuses, stubbornly, to accept the theory. That its former colony, from 1910 to the end of World War II, was a founding father of the Japanese nation is hard to swallow.

A stunning exhibition at the Tokyo National Museum offers evidence to the skeptical. Sponsored by the government of the Republic of Korea, the double exhibition of "Ancient Korea Arts, Quintessence of 1,000 Years of Silla" and "The Sunken Treasures off the Silla Coast" is an important one for Japan and South Korea. It connects the Korea of 57 B.C.-935 A.D. to its 14th-century trading partners, China and Japan. The more extensive show, "1,000 Years of Silla," reveals the artistic beauties of the earlier civilization in southern Korea, beginning at a time when Japan was still in an age of unrecorded history.

In several spacious rooms of the Tokyo National Museum are lavish examples of an imperial culture that flourished in Korea. From the Korea National Museum have come many objects certified as national treasures. Gold crowns and jewels, golden griddles and silver diadems, bronze cups and jars, delicate glass bottles and human figures, pottery vessels in the form of rope sandals or warriors on horseback, iron armor and incised funeral urns in

well-lighted and well-identified display cases fill the rooms. The art of Old Silla (57 B.C.-668 A.D.) is also represented by roof tiles carved with lotus blossoms or other symbols of Buddhism. The dun-colored roof tile, an artifact of the palace or other important dwellings, is an intriguing art form, usually round but sometimes square. There is even one tile shaped like a fish tail. In this exhibition these tiles are displayed as meticulously as the gilded bronze Buddhas of the Silla period.

The most interesting statue in the show is an elongated, feminine "Maitreya," meaning not yet of full Buddhist rank. Seated in meditation, two fingers to the forehead, she is a certified National Treasure of the Old Silla Dynasty, and she is more graceful in pose than Rodin's earthy "Thinker."

Suh Myun Ch'oe, director of the Tokyo Institute for Korean Studies, said: "For the Japanese the Silla culture is the same as seeing their origins. Japanese wanted to see if it was true. We have brought them the proof." Ch'oe referred specifically to the comma-shaped "jewels" which bedeck the crowns and pendants of Silla art. Called *magatama* in Japanese, the embryo shape is one of the three symbols of imperial power in both Korea and Japan. The mirror and the sword are the other two. All three recur as embellishments in the Silla period exhibition. The connection is made: Japan acquired its national symbols from an earlier civilization.

Although there are more than 200 works in the "1,000 Years of Silla" exhibition, there are only 100 pieces of treasure on view in the "Sunken Treasures" show. In 1976 off the coast of

Sinan, in southwest Korea, a 14th-century trading ship was discovered buried on the ocean floor. For the last few years Korean archaeologists have been removing and verifying the find. It is an exciting discovery that links the China trade to Japan. More than 10,000 items were found in the ship, which is believed to have sunk in 1323. The exhibition highlights the best preserved pieces. Most of them — lovely bowls and vases of celadon and of white porcelain — "look brand new," as a Japanese viewer, Munehiro Hayashi, exclaimed. Because they were buried in soft mud for centuries they appear as fresh and unmarred as a high-priced gift item in the shops of Japan and South Korea. Most of these pieces of pottery and fine china were intended for practitioners of the tea ceremony or for use in calligraphy. They are dated from the Chinese Yuan Dynasty (1280-1368).

"Sinan shows us the story, the inter-connection of three nations," said Professor Ch'oe. Dr. Kim, the director of the Korean National Museum, who was in Tokyo for the opening of the exhibition, said the Koreans are in the final stages of raising the hull of the ship, which will then be restored. The ship contains personal items as well as the export goods reflecting "all aspects of the culture and economy," he said. There are also wooden storage boxes as well as old coins, mirrors and sword guards on exhibit.

The double exhibition will remain at the Tokyo National Museum until Sept. 11 before going to Nagoya and Fukuoka, Japan. Late in August, 3,000 scholars to the International Congress of Asian and African Studies will meet in Tokyo and see for themselves the Korean connection.

International Art Exhibitions

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VIENNA 1900
at the National Museum of Antiquities
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ECONOMIC SCENE

By ALAN S. BLINDER

Fed's Concern About Money Supply May Bode Ill for the U.S. Economy

PRINCETON, New Jersey—In case you have not been keeping score, be informed that the monetary aggregates have been growing at juicy rates in recent months. Fed Chairman Paul Volcker is concerned about this. I am concerned about his concern.

The Federal Reserve has had a great deal of experience with monetarism in recent years. Why look for more?

Presumably, the monetary aggregates — the Ms — are not goals in themselves, but only instruments for controlling something that matters, like gross national product. But GNP is the product of money times velocity, so GNP growth stems both from growth of money and growth of velocity. If velocity drops, the money supply must grow faster, or the economy will stagnate. And it just so happens that velocity has been falling rapidly in recent months.

The monetarist belief in steady money growth presumes that velocity growth is either stable or highly predictable. A few years ago this doctrine seemed defensible. Now it is ridiculous. Deregulation and rapid financial innovation continue to transform the ways people make payments and store their wealth. Many of these changes affect the demand for one or more of the assets included in the Ms, thereby causing velocity to shift.

Let us consider the recent high monetary growth rates in this light. Since November 1982, M-2 has grown at a 16-percent annual rate, a sharp acceleration from the 9-percent rate recorded during the previous 12 months. Is this cause to sound the inflationary alarm? Hardly. In December 1982 a type of bank account called a money market deposit account (MMDA) was authorized. These accounts proved to be very popular. In less than seven months balances in MMDAs grew from zero to more than \$360 billion.

Now it happens that the Fed decided to put MMDAs into M-2, which explains why M-2 has grown so rapidly. In case you are wondering, a version of M-2 that excluded MMDAs would have grown at an annual rate of about 17 percent since November 1982.

The other popular monetary aggregate is M-1. During the 12 months ending in June 1983, M-1 grew 5.4 percent. Then from June 1982 to June 1983 it grew at a whopping 12.9-percent annual rate, causing much consternation among monetarists.

Here the explanation is less clear, but December 1982 also marked the introduction of Super NOW accounts. These accounts are included in a component of M-1 that the Fed calls "Other Checkable Deposits." By no coincidence, the annual growth rate of Other Checkable Deposits from June 1982 to June 1983 was 39 percent. Had these deposits been excluded from M-1, the recorded M-1 growth rate would have been only 6.6 percent.

Vivid Example

On the other hand, had the Fed put the MMDAs into M-1, the recorded growth rate of M-1 would have been 9.4 percent. Thus, depending on some subtle definition, the Fed could have reported an M-1 growth rate anywhere between 6.6 percent and 9.4 percent.

There is obviously room for fun with numbers here. But I've done enough to illustrate how meaningless monetary growth numbers can be during a period of rapid financial change.

The last quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982 provide a vivid historical example. During those two quarters M-1 grew at a 7-percent rate. Reasonable, right? Wrong, because M-1 velocity fell at a 6-percent rate, leaving the annual growth rate of nominal GNP a scant 1 percent.

The consequence was a 5-percent rate of decline of real GNP and a terrible recession.

History might have repeated itself a year later had the Fed stubbornly adhered to monetarist dogma. During the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983, M-1 velocity fell at a 6-percent annual rate. Fortunately, Mr. Volcker had renounced monetarism — temporarily, he said — in October 1982, and M-1 was allowed to grow at a 14-percent rate. So nominal GNP was at least permitted to grow at a mediocre 5.3-percent pace. Real economic performance during the two quarters was not great, but neither was it catastrophic.

The moral of the story is clear: He who targets on the growth rate of money when velocity is behaving erratically is looking for trouble.

Therein lies my worry. Mr. Volcker has recently announced that the Fed intends to bring money growth rates back into line with targets. If the Fed returns to M-1 fetishism, look out. For as long as velocity keeps growing, seemingly high money growth rates are not only appropriate but actually essential if recession is to be avoided.

In view of our experience with monetarism, perhaps the surgeon general should require that Mr. Volcker's cigar wrappers carry a warning: "Monetary targets can be hazardous to the economy's health."

The writer is a professor of economics at Princeton University. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 12, excluding bank service charges

Currency	Per \$100 U.S.	Currency	Per \$100 U.S.
Australian dollar	1.4825	Japanese yen	163.25
British pound	1.6125	Swiss franc	1.4825
Canadian dollar	1.2525	West German mark	2.3625
Dutch guilder	3.6025	French franc	6.5525
Italian lira	203.625	Spanish peseta	166.375
New Zealand dollar	1.4825	U.K. pound	1.6125
Portuguese escudo	200.4875		
South African rand	1.4825		
Swedish krona	1.4825		
Swiss franc	1.4825		
U.S. dollar	1.0000		

INTEREST RATES

Aug. 12

Rate	Yield	Rate	Yield
1M. 10% - 10 1/8%	10 1/8%	3M. 10% - 10 1/8%	10 1/8%
2M. 10% - 10 1/8%	10 1/8%	6M. 10% - 10 1/8%	10 1/8%
3M. 10% - 10 1/8%	10 1/8%	1Y. 11% - 11 1/8%	11 1/8%

Key Money Rates

Rate	Yield	Rate	Yield
Discount Rate	11 1/2%	3M. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%
Federal Funds	11 1/2%	6M. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%
Prime Rate	12 1/2%	1Y. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%
Bank Loan Rate	12 1/2%	2Y. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%
Commercial Paper	12 1/2%	3Y. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%
3-Month Treasury Bill	12 1/2%	4Y. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%
6-Month Treasury Bill	12 1/2%	5Y. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%
1Y. Treasury Bill	12 1/2%		

GOLD PRICES

Price	Yield	Price	Yield
Gold Bar	12 1/2%	Gold Bar	12 1/2%
Gold Bar	12 1/2%	Gold Bar	12 1/2%

Harris-Lanier Match Is Raising Eyebrows

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Can Harris Corp., marketer of sophisticated computers for the professional, find happiness with Lanier Business Products, purveyor of copiers and a catalogue of relatively unsophisticated office equipment? Officials at the two companies, understandably, believe that the pending acquisition of Lanier by Harris is a good one.

But the stock market appears relatively unimpressed with the agreement. Harris shares, which traded at \$48.50 just before the transaction was announced on July 22, have dropped more than 10 points since then. And some Securities analysts are concerned that the product lines of the two companies are a mismatch and that their sales forces may not be able to cope with the differences.

Harris's chairman, Joseph Boyd, says the Lanier acquisition will provide a much needed entry into the low-end, word-processor market. This allows us to now target the complete spectrum of clients, from the lawyer's office to the major business, with a sales force that rivals our nearest competitors," he said.

The acquisition, expected to be approved at back-to-back shareholder meetings in late October, will be made in a stock transaction currently valued at about \$320 million, with Harris issuing 5.525 common shares for each Lanier share outstanding. Before the price of Harris shares began dropping, the stock transfer involved in the merger had been valued at about \$375 million.

Lanier, in any case, will retain its name after the merger and be operated as a Harris subsidiary. Lanier's chairman, Gene W. Milner, will continue to head the company and is expected to remain in the Harris office to the major business, with a sales force that rivals our nearest competitors," he said.

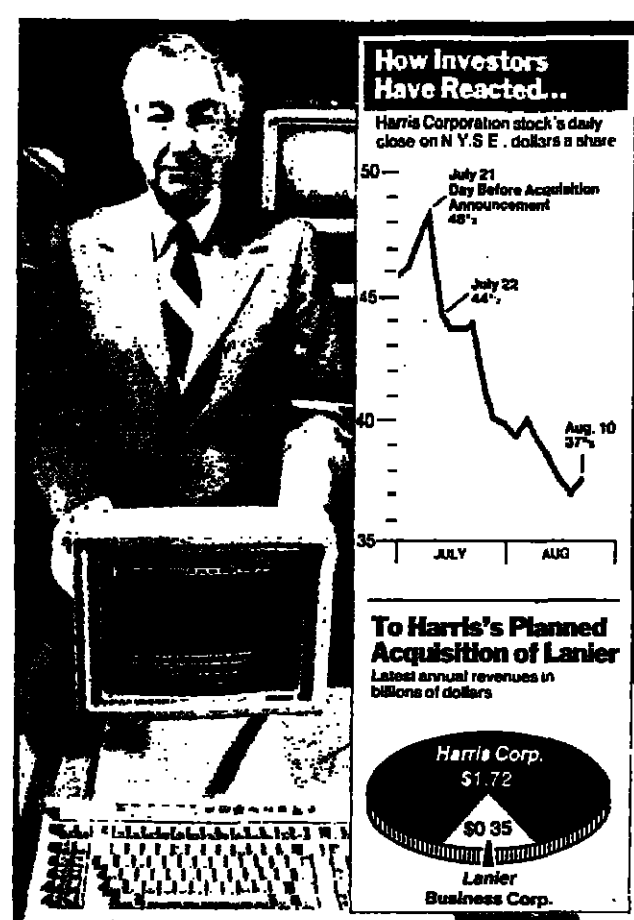
But some analysts are wondering whether the Lanier sales force, which has effectively sold office products such as dictation equipment and copiers for years, can upgrade to the type of sophisticated computer that Harris has become known for.

"I'm on the fence regarding just how this helps Harris," said Stephen McClellan, an analyst with Salomon Brothers. "The way I see it, there isn't much synergy."

He said Lanier's low-end office automation and word processors are wholly different from Harris' high-end sophisticated technology. "I guess I wonder if Lanier's sales force can handle a sophisticated product line for their customer base," he said.

Mr. McClellan added, however, that "Lanier is a very fine company. It's a first-class operation," with a very healthy balance sheet.

"The major objection I hear is that the Lanier sales force is low-end



Joseph Boyd, the chairman of Harris Corp., stands at a work station at the company's plant in Melbourne, Florida.

word-processor oriented and the Harris product is higher end," said Charles Di Sanza of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "I happen to think that's dead wrong. Salesmen ring door bells and the technical people go along to sell the product."

But Sandra Roth, of Shearson/American Express in New York, is optimistic about the merger's prospects. "I think the companies have

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

New York Stock Prices Climb in Restrained Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange gained broadly Friday.

Blue-chip, financial services and selected energy issues were pacesetters in the rally but trading was restrained because of the recent rise in interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 1.59 points Thursday, climbed 8.44 to 1,182.83 and completed the first year of its unprecedented surge with an overall gain of 405.91 points.

The Dow hit a record high of 1,248.30 on June 16 and successfully challenged that mark two weeks ago.

For the week, however, the Dow shed 0.46 point despite a three-day

rally in which the average climbed 12.92 points. In the two weeks prior to Tuesday, it had plunged 80.63.

Advances led declines, 930-582, among the 1,928 issues traded. Volume, which averaged 86.6 million shares a day the past year, totaled 17,570,000 shares compared with 70,630,000 traded Thursday.

"The market, which has fallen sharply for the past three weeks, was ripe for a rally," said Ralph Acampora, Kidder Peabody vice president. "But investors were restrained from going all out because of concern over the money supply."

The composite volume of NYSE issues listed on all U.S. exchanges totaled 81,614,000 shares compared with 81,160,000 traded Thursday.

Producer Prices In U.S. Climbed By 0.1% in July

By Sally Jacobson

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.1 percent in July as food costs tumbled for the third month in a row, the government said Friday. Economists called the report encouraging but tempered their enthusiasm with warnings that summer drought may drive up food costs sharply next year.

Through July, wholesale prices had fallen at an annual rate of 0.7 percent, heightening economists' expectations that those prices will rise this year at their slowest rate in two decades. They increased 3.7 percent in 1982.

President Ronald Reagan cited the latest inflation report during a speech Friday in Tampa, Florida, and said, "We are on the right track."

Noting that the inflation increase was the lowest for a 12-month period in 16 years, Mr. Reagan said, "We are launched into a solid recovery."

The tiny gain posted last month in the Labor Department's Producer Price Index for finished goods was due not only to falling food prices but also to a moderation of energy costs. Those prices only advanced 0.2 percent in the new report after jumping sharply in the previous two months.

Gasoline prices were up 0.9 percent after a sharp 5.1-percent increase in the June report. Analysts say gasoline prices actually began slipping in early August after consumers failed to use as much gasoline as had been expected.

Food costs fell 0.6 percent last month, the same as in June. Economists predicted further declines in food prices this year but then looked for sizable increases in 1984 because of the damaging effect on grain crops of the scorching heat and of the Reagan administration's decision to reduce crop production.

As a result, Donald Ratajczak, economic forecaster at Georgia State University, said the July report "is good [but] it's not going to last too many months longer."

Added Michael Evans, president of the Washington consulting firm of Evans Economics, "We're just buying time."

Mr. Ratajczak predicted that retail prices of food would increase about 1.5 percent this year, then soar 7 percent next year.

The lower grain production will show up most noticeably in meat prices, which should continue falling this year before picking up in 1984, analysts said.

Mr. Ratajczak said he expects a 1.4 percent increase in wholesale prices this year. Should that occur, it would be the best showing since the 0.5 percent advance of 1964.

Over the past year, wholesale prices have risen just 1.4 percent. —

The low gains in prices have been widely attributed to the long 1981-82 recession and the worldwide oil glut that drove down gasoline and fuel oil prices.

July's overall price increase of 0.1 percent, after seasonal adjustment, compared with advances of 0.5 percent in June and 0.3 percent in May.

If prices rose for 12 months at the July rate, the yearly rise would be 1.3 percent. In reporting its inflation figures, the department bases its compounded, seasonally adjusted annual rate on a precise calculation of monthly changes than the figure the department makes public.

In all, the unadjusted Producer Price Index, base 1967, for finished goods stood at 285.7 last month.

Chrysler Repays Loans Totalling \$813.5 Million

NEW YORK — Chrysler Corp., which was saved from bankruptcy three years ago by federally guaranteed loans, repaid them with interest Friday, seven years ahead of schedule.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee Iacocca, handed a check for \$813.5 million to United States Trust Co., a New York bank, and said, "I was relieved to get the money in 1980, but I'm ecstatic to get it out of here."

"Thanks America for lending us a hand," he said at a champagne celebration, "but to mention loaning us a billion bucks when we really needed it, but most of all for buying our cars during those dark days."

These days, the nation's third-largest carmaker is beginning to look and act like a normal business, industry analysts said.

Once the bank checks and then clears the check, a process that should be completed early next week, it then pays investment houses and others who have lent Chrysler money.

Chrysler drew down \$1.2 billion of the loans in 1980 and 1981 as its losses climbed to \$3.27 billion from 1979 through 1981.

The company repaid \$400 million of the loans June 15 after posting a record first-quarter profit of \$172.1 million. That record was eclipsed by a \$310.3 million second-quarter profit.



Donald T. Regan

gating that authority to his deputy, R.T. McNamara.

The warrants were part of the price exacted by the government for the original \$1.2-billion loan guarantee.

Mr. Regan did not take the action, made public late Thursday, before reaffirming what Chrysler executives say privately is the most aggravating decision in their relationship with the Chrysler Corp. Loan Guarantee Board — to auction the Chrysler warrants in the open market.

Mr. Regan said the fact that the firm he once headed would probably bid for the warrants in the auction would not prevent him from carrying on as head of the board in all other matters.

Fed Reports M-1 Rose \$400 Million in Week

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve reported on Friday that the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, rose \$400 million in the latest week, a smaller-than-expected increase that analysts say will allow interest rates to stabilize or even decline over the next few weeks.

The Fed also reported that a broader money measure, known as M-2, rose \$1.1 billion in July, leaving M-2 growth well within the Fed's target range for the year.

On Wall Street, where analysts were expecting a \$1-billion to \$2-billion rise in M-1, the bond market rallied strongly on the lower money supply figure. Long-term bond prices surged a full point in active trading after the Fed report was released late Friday afternoon.

David M. Jones, an economist at Aubrey G. Lantson & Co., said the smaller rise in M-1 "means in effect the Federal Reserve can now pause following a series of credit-tightening moves to wait for more information on the economy and money."

"Interest rates could stabilize if not fall some in the weeks immediately ahead," he said.

Mr. Jones added that the lower money growth figures also may allow the U.S. dollar to stabilize in international markets. The rise in interest rates has forced the dollar up to record levels against many major foreign currencies, causing

central banks to intervene to stem the rise.

M-1, which comprises cash, checking accounts and NOW accounts — or money that is available for immediate spending — rose to a seasonally adjusted average of \$517.6 billion in the week ended Aug. 3 from \$517.2 billion.

In the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged a 13.5 percent rate of gain.

M-2, which is M-1 as well as passbook savings accounts and consumer money market funds, averaged \$2.1258 trillion in July, up from \$2.1148 trillion in June.

The chances of combining economic growth with slow inflation in the United States may be better now than at any time in the past decade, two economists at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said. The Associated Press reported Friday.

The economists cited two main reasons for the improved inflation outlook: a relatively high rate of unemployment that will hold down labor costs, and a rise in labor productivity.

The economists, A. Steven Englander and Cornelius A. Los, warned, however, that the inflation outlook would change sharply in the case of a supply shortage of energy or food.

"However, there is little basis for projecting such shocks over the next 18 months," the economists said.

U.S. Consumers Lift Borrowing

WASHINGTON — Americans increased their monthly loan payments by a record \$4.4 billion in June, Federal Reserve System economists said Friday, a sign of confidence in the economic recovery.

Nearly half of the new installment borrowing, \$1.97 billion, was in the automobile category in June. But the expansion of credit in revolving accounts typical of department stores and credit cards also posted a strong \$1.2-billion growth, the Fed report said.

The previous high had been a \$428-billion growth in installment credit in June 1978. At the end of June Americans were making monthly payments on a total of \$332.3 billion of debt, not counting mortgage payments, 6.2 percent more than a year earlier.

Now that the unemployment rate is declining confidence is returning and borrowing is up, analysts say. "It is much stronger than I would have expected," Marilyn Siegel, an economist at Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Chicago, said.

They also said a drop in the international value of the dollar over the next 18 months — which some economists are projecting — would not be great enough to affect significantly the rate of inflation.

U.S. to Protest EC Feed-Import Curb

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Proposals by the European Economic Community to curb imports of soybeans, corn gluten feed and other American farm products will draw a formal written protest from the United States next week in Brussels, trade officials here said.

The officials said on Thursday that the diplomatic note, which is still being drafted, would express American concern over proposals submitted by the European executive commission to the Council of Ministers on July 29.

The council, which represents the governments of the 10 member states, is the community's highest decision-making body.

The proposals call for a consumption tax on fats and oils, excluding butter, and limits on imports of corn gluten and citrus pellets used as grain substitutes for animal feed.

U.S. Agriculture Department officials said some \$4 billion a year of

American exports, mainly soybeans, could be affected by the consumption tax.

The executive commission wants to put a ceiling of three million tons a year on imports of corn gluten. U.S. exports of this product, produced by wet-milling corn, totaled 2.8 million tons last year valued at \$437 million, compared with 2.7 million tons valued at \$434 million in 1981.

The proposals also call for limiting imports of citrus pellets. Shipments of this product last year totaled \$69.5 million, compared with \$93 million in 1981.

The Europeans are trying to achieve savings in agriculture expenditures, but the American protest is expected to contend that the

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Poland Is to Meet Creditors Tuesday To Discuss Bank-Debt Rescheduling

LONDON (Reuters) — Poland agreed to meet Western creditor banks on Tuesday in Vienna to discuss their proposal for rescheduling the country's 1983 bank debt. An agreement could be concluded soon, banking sources said Friday.

The banks delivered a firm proposal last month, but Poland replied earlier this week only by asking for a further meeting. Banks conducting the talks then said a meeting would not be held until Poland replied firmly on terms by Friday. Some bankers observed that by agreeing to the meeting, Poland in effect had accepted the basic terms.

The banks, through the small working party coordinating negotiations, had proposed that 95 percent of Poland's \$1.5 billion in principal due this year be rescheduled over 10 years, with a five-year grace period on principal repayments. The banks would receive an interest rate of 1 1/2 percentage points over the London interbank offered rate for Eurodollar deposits, and a one-percentage-point rescheduling fee, bankers said. Poland would be required to pay 1983 interest of \$1.1 billion, but would receive 60 percent of this back as short-term trade credit.

Michigan Bank Sues Citibank

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Michigan (AP) — Michigan National Bank of Detroit is suing Citibank to recover its share of a \$45 million loan to Petroleos Mexicanos, Mexico's state oil company, a lawyer for the Michigan bank said Friday.

Michigan National, which was participating in a syndicated loan to Pemex, alleges that Citibank unlawfully extended Michigan National's \$5 million share of the loan.

The lawsuit "has potential implications that are fairly widespread," said Lawrence Gluckman, vice president and general counsel of Michigan National's parent company, Michigan National Corp. "The implications relate to the structuring of international credit and the rights of participating banks to go along with debt restructurings," he said.

Funds Report 33% Wereldhave Share

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The pension funds PGGM and PVM, which are trying to take over the investment company Beleggings Wereldhave, say they have obtained an interest of about 33 percent in the company.

On Aug. 10, the two funds said they had obtained 20 percent of Wereldhave's share capital and 30 percent of its outstanding obligations. Wereldhave is opposing the takeover. It says the offered prices of 155 guilders (\$30.62) per share and 1,502.88 guilders per 1,000 guilders convertible obligations are too low.

SEC Seeks Tighter Schwab Controls

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Saying that Charles Schwab & Co.'s "grossly negligent" supervision of its branch in Newport Beach, California, in 1980 allowed one of its salesmen to operate an \$850,000 fraud scheme from his desk, the Securities and Exchange Commission staff has asked that the company be barred from opening any new branch offices until it improves its training and audit procedures.

Those procedures were so lax, the SEC charges, that they "demonstrate a total disregard for the supervisory responsibilities of a brokerage firm under the federal securities laws."

The nation's largest discount brokerage house, San Francisco-based Schwab operates 59 branches and is now owned by BankAmerica Corp. Schwab executives said Thursday that on their own they had earlier instituted many of the safeguards requested by the SEC staff. The SEC staff's request must be reviewed by an administrative law judge and is subject to further appeals.

Marc Rich Kept From Selling Firm

HOLLYWOOD (LAT) — Marc Rich, the New York entrepreneur, apparently has been blocked by a federal court order from selling his 50 percent ownership of 20th-Century Fox Film Corp., according to documents filed in a New York contempt case against his Swiss-based commodities trading empire.

Rich declined on Thursday to confirm or deny a report in the Wall Street Journal that Rich has been negotiating to sell his share in the Hollywood-based movie studio to Marvin Davis, a Denver oil man who owns the other half. However, sources said that such a deal has been under discussion for a "long time."

Mr. Rich has come under scrutiny because of the U.S. government's efforts to force him to produce records for a grand jury investigation of oil profits.

Brazil, IMF Reach Tentative Accord

By Caroline Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Brazil has reached a tentative new agreement with the International Monetary Fund that should open the way later this year to renewed lending by the IMF and international bankers, according to the Brazilian finance minister, Emanoel Galvès.

A team of IMF officials that has been in Brazil negotiating the details of the package was to return to Washington to present the agreement to the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosière. If he approves the plan, it will go to the board of executive directors for a final decision in October, sources said.

In making the announcement, Mr. Galvès told reporters Thursday that he hoped the IMF would encourage commercial banks to resume their lending by the end of September.

Brazil, which owes close to \$90 billion overseas, has been hovering on the edge of bankruptcy all year. It is more than \$1.5 billion behind in its foreign payments to banks and suppliers, sources say. These arrears would climb to more than \$2 billion by the end of September if the nation gets no new money between now and then, and to almost \$2.5 billion by year-end, according to estimates being made in Brazil.

The cash squeeze became more acute after the end of May, when the IMF stopped paying installments on a three-year \$4.9 billion loan because Brazil failed to meet tough economic conditions set by the IMF. Since then, Brazil has been locked in negotiations with the IMF on a new loan agreement.

Commercial bankers, who were already uneasy about Brazil's fi-

nancial and economic package, stopped paying out on a medium-term loan for \$4.4 billion when Brazil failed to comply with the IMF program.

The Brazilian government finally agreed last month to IMF demands for a modification in the country's wage and salary laws that have been causing workers' fully for inflation, which is now running at nearly 150 percent a year.

But the military government's decision to change these laws, which would lead to real wage reductions, came amid growing domestic opposition to the economic austerity.

The change in the law has to go through the Brazilian congress, which can choose not to vote on it. If that happens, the decree would automatically become law but only after a delay of 60 days. The IMF likely would not consider the new law until it has been cleared by congress, monetary sources say.

Strong political opposition to further painful economic measures delayed the government's agreement to other IMF demands for further spending cuts and anti-inflation measures, and opposition members of congress demanded Thursday that the whole IMF agreement be presented to congress for ratification. There have been growing demands in Brazil for a moratorium on debt repayments.

Meanwhile, Mr. de Larosière has become tougher in seeking the new package after the failure of the first one, sources said. A senior Washington official commented that "when things become undone" once, "then you want actions rather than promises of actions" the next time.

A New York banker close to the Brazilians said recently that Mr. de Larosière "is taking a lot of time



Jacques de Larosière

making sure that it's okay this time."

Although Mr. de Larosière has not yet given his official blessing to the new agreement, sources said, the IMF team in Brazil is unlikely to return with an agreement that falls short of the minimum requirements.

However, one report from Brazil Thursday said that the IMF had given way to Brazil on one sticking point, this year's projected inflation rate.

Private bankers already have begun work on a complete overhaul of their loan agreement with Brazil. The complicated first phase was a failure almost from the start, as regional banks in the United States and elsewhere did not come up with their share of the money promised to Brazil.

The second phase of the commercial bank restructuring, being coordinated by Citibank, will be aimed at providing all the bank financing that Brazil needs through December 1984, banking sources say.

The nation is asking for a further \$3 billion to \$4 billion from international bankers for the rest of this year and for as much as \$5 billion of new money for 1984, sources say.

IMF Expects Saudis To Cut Size of Loan

By Susan Rasky

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund, which was counting on a \$4.2-billion loan from Saudi Arabia to help close a funding gap this year, now expects only about half that amount, according to monetary sources.

The agency has said for some time that it would need \$6 billion to \$8 billion in borrowed funds to cover anticipated lending for the rest of this year.

Saudi Arabia recently agreed to provide the IMF with a \$1.6-billion emergency line of credit for use under the same conditions as an existing fund—the General Agreement to Borrow—set up by the major industrial countries.

The IMF had also expected the third installment, worth \$4.2 billion, of a \$12.6-billion loan from Saudi Arabia. The first two installments were received in 1981 and 1982.

But monetary sources said this week that it now appears that the Saudis will be able to lend only about \$2.4 billion to the IMF this year, and possibly even less, due to a poor balance of payments position and lower oil revenues.

The IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosière, has been negotiating for the past month with Saudi Arabi and major industrial countries to try to arrange loans that would cover the agency's anticipated 1983 shortfall.

Earlier this year the IMF's policy-making board agreed to a \$3.3-billion increase in total contributions from the agency's 146 member countries. The U.S. share, about \$8.4 billion, of this increase is still awaiting final approval from Congress.

Harris-Lanier Tie Raising Eyebrows

(Continued from Page 7)

certain strengths that are complementary to one another and it would certainly have taken Harris years to build up the sales force and the marketing expertise that Lanier brings to them currently," she said.

In the year ended June 30, 1982, Harris' net income totaled \$75.5 million, or \$2.42 a share, down 27 percent from a year before. Revenue totaled \$1.72 billion. In the nine months ended last March 31, per-share earnings fell to \$1.40 from \$1.96 a year earlier.

Lanier earned \$25.9 million, or \$1.68 a share, in its year ended May 31, 1982, down 1 percent from a year earlier, on revenue of \$349.7 million. In its nine months ended last Feb. 28, it earned 66 cents a share, down from \$1 in the year

before. Neither company has reported earnings for all of fiscal 1983.

In fiscal 1984, Mr. Di Sanza says he expects Harris to earn \$2.70 a share, on revenue of \$2.18 billion, including the Lanier subsidiary. Miss Roth projects earnings of \$2.25 for Harris alone, on a 10-percent to 15-percent increase in revenue. She said Lanier could add up to 10 cents a share in earnings.

Mr. Boyd, the Harris chairman, said he expected the company's semiconductor division to show a 30 percent increase in revenues this year.

Last month the company introduced a microprocessor that incorporates an existing Intel Corp. system with new technology that allows a computer system to do the

same amount of work but at a substantial reduction in power. "We are quoting some very, very large orders on that product," Mr. Boyd said.

The government systems division, which has traditionally been the most stable because it contracts strictly on government contracts, is expected to remain strong.

Harris' communications division, hurt by the worldwide recession, is expected to show a 15-percent increase in revenue during the year, while the information systems division is expected to report a 20-percent gain.

Sole in 100s High Low 3 pm Net

AFB 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ABC 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACB 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACC 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACD 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACE 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACF 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACH 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
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ACS 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACT 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACU 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACV 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACW 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACX 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACY 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ACZ 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ADA 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
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ADE 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ADF 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
ADG 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
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A EV 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
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A EX 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
A EY 1/4	124	124	124	124	1/4
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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales	High	Low	3 pm	Net
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100s	High			

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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By Tamar Lewin

The proposal came after the options committee of the Securities Industry Association had sent a let-

ment of two new products per exchange makes no sense to me," he said. "I don't think the CBOE is being treated fairly when it is allotted the same number as the smallest exchange, and I don't think the SEC should be in the allotment business."

said labor productivity had increased 3.1 percent in the first seven months of the year compared with the same period last year. The performance by some plants last month was a result of poor labor discipline and the poor state of equipment.

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PARIS POSTCARD

To the Opera Barricades

By Mary Ellen Bortin

PARIS — A second Bastille uprising is brewing among Parisians upset over government plans to build a new "popular" opera house at the historic prison site, the birthplace of the French revolution.

The blueprint for the future "Opéra de la Bastille" is expected to be selected within the next few weeks by President François Mitterrand, who says he is determined to see the project through despite France's economic difficulties.

But although the architect has not yet been chosen, critics are asking whether Paris is ready for "pop op" — classical opera made popular through greater accessibility to the masses.

Pointing to other recent steel-and-glass constructions around Paris, they say the new opera would deface a colorful quarter of artisans and workshops and that it would be an expensive and unnecessary addition to the city's cultural scene.

Plans for the Bastille opera began taking shape in 1981 as part of the Socialist revolution's drive for a "cultural revolution" aimed at popularizing elite arts and recapturing the dominance of Paris as the world's cultural capital.

"We want to create a functional, modern theater of lyric art which will triple the number of opera seats in Paris," François Bloch-Laine, who heads the Bastille project, said.

He said renovation of the existing opera house, the ornate Palais Garnier, opened in the heart of the city in 1875, had been ruled out on grounds of cost.

The demand for tickets far exceeds the available seats at the Palais Garnier, and poor sight lines in the auditorium of less than 2,000 seats block all view of the stage from 400 low-cost seats.

The new opera is to house a main theater with 2,700 to 3,000 seats, a 1,500-seat adjustable theater, and rehearsal stages.

"For the same state subsidy, we will be able to increase the number of spectators from 300,000 to 1 million, with opera at the Bastille and dance at the Palais Garnier," Bloch-Laine said.

But opponents of the project, citing France's huge budget deficit, say the 2 billion francs (about \$250

million) earmarked for building the new opera may disappear long before its scheduled completion in 1988.

They also question the choice of the Place de la Bastille, now a vast traffic circle in the east of Paris, bordered by the Faubourg Saint-Antoine area which spawned the 1789 revolution at the gates of the former prison.

The area has in recent years become a center of the city's artistic activity, with painters, sculptors and musicians renovating centuries-old workshops and injecting new life into the quarter.

To make room for the new opera, directors of the project plan to raze a disused railway station, a cinema, a restaurant, and a block of ancient, narrow apartment buildings that many feel add to the charm of the neighborhood.

The 300 residents of the demolition zone are to be rehoused by the city, but some have formed an association to press for the project to be relocated, if not scrapped entirely.

"It seems unrealistic for an opera to receive such a high concentration of spectators daily in an inaccessible area where the most evocative part of the past is to be demolished," a critic in the Paris newspaper Le Monde wrote.

But organizers of the project, billing it as "the architectural and cultural event of the late 20th century," say the opera house will make an exciting addition to an area which lacks any major cultural facilities.

They say three underground railway lines with stations at the Bastille station make it accessible from all parts of Paris.

"We are not rich at the moment and maybe it would be better not to spend the money on this," Bloch-Laine said. "But the Palais Garnier can no longer be used for opera in any event."

President Mitterrand said last month he would forge ahead with construction of the Bastille opera despite the recent cancellation of plans for a universal exhibition in Paris in 1989 due to economic and political difficulties.

He now has to choose one of six blueprints selected by an international jury from 750 entries by architects from around the world. He is expected to announce a decision by early autumn.

On the Trapeze With Anthony Burgess

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not for the first time, Anthony Burgess, best known for his controversial novel and film, "A Clockwork Orange," finds that he has to explain what he's up to creatively these days. Some of the critics were underwhelmed by his current novel, "The End of the World News," wondering about its multimedia style. Divided into three parts, the novel includes a Broadway musical comedy about Leon Trotsky, a "televisionized" life of Sigmund Freud and a science-fiction tale of the planet Earth clobbered by an intruder from a distant galaxy.

And so, in New York the other day, Burgess chatted with the Schminkele press and explained himself.

"Modern fiction is a lying craft with no pretensions to exact knowledge. Plausibility is very nearly all. A novelist may check in a cheap encyclopedia objective data — details of the sinking of the Titanic — as he needs for his narrative, but his art is a very tentative one and depends largely on guesswork about how the human mind operates."

"Nothing should be less scholarly than the average novel, even where its basis is a historical fact. A number of 20th-century novelists, copying Nabokov and Borges, make parodic scholarship an aspect of their artistic seriousness. The novelist is a confidence trickster, while it is the task of the scholar to abhor trickery and teach skepticism."

So much for his personal vision, but what about "The End of the World News"? He said: "The three stories in it are all about the end of history as man has known it."

A key to Burgess's work generally can be found in that umbrella word, entertainment. In fact, he subtitled this novel "An Entertainment." By contrast, his British neighbor on the Riviera, Graham Greene, dropped the word "Entertainment," as a description of his early thrillers, from the most recent listing of his books.

Burgess added that he had a right to label his books any way he wanted to. It is the only one of his



Anthony Burgess is giving Verdi a helping hand.

26 novels with that specific notice to the reader.

The theatricality of the novel derives from the author's own background as a serious, self-taught musician. His compositions include songs, concertos, sonatas and incidental music for plays. In fact, Burgess is one of the few trans-Atlantic triple threat men of letters who moves from one entertainment form to another — books, movies, symphonies — without missing a beat. In conversation, he talks like a musician about the music in writing and like a novelist about the writing in music.

He is combining his two interests, writing and music, in an autobiography, "This Man and Music," to be published next month by McGraw-Hill. This

book combines family anecdotes with his musical adventures — "the literary intentions of music and the musical intentions of literature."

Burgess recalls family parties around the piano at Christmas in his youth in Manchester. "Everybody had his or her own song. I remember a priest singing, 'Be Mine, My Marguerite,' and even my stepmother giving out with, 'We'll be merry, drinking whisky, wine and sherry, all the merry, on Coronation Day.'"

If Burgess could wish upon a star, his big work in 1984 wouldn't be a book but an opera, preferably grand. He believes that there's nothing unitary about entertaining (that word again) the reader or listener, or

viewer. And he talks of writing a Jane Austen novel in the form of a Mozart symphony.

Inevitably, his music is more structured than his full-time business of inventing stories. He links words and music: a novel, he says, is like a symphony; a novel, a sonata.

"Christopher Marlowe was one of the few writers who could bring off blank verse," Burgess said. "There's music in his line: 'Was this the face that launched a thousand ships?' A great man, Marlowe — dead at 29, stabbed to death in a tavern by double agents. Probably was one himself. Ben Jonson could also get the beat right in his prose: 'In Naples did I learn to poison flowers.' Jonson was a fellow actor in a dual. Writers in the old days braved for their work."

But not now. Burgess offered an analogy from still another art form, the circus, to describe what's happening to writers today.

"We're all on a trapeze. You're with a publisher, the editor leaves, your book may or may not remain, suddenly you find your book swinging between two different houses. The situation in America for modern British authors calls for certain limitations: themes, Espionage, John Le Carré. Fiction about defuncting diplomats, like my distant cousin, Guy Burgess. We don't have many good British writers around. Henry James couldn't make it today."

Burgess believes some of the old warhorses of grand opera ought to be brought up to date. He said there are endless possibilities for rescuing opera from its tired, dated themes. "Oscar Hammerstein and I did it with 'Carmen Jones' and I myself have taken a new approach to 'Rigoletto.'"

And how has he helped Verdi? "Well, I've turned 'Rigoletto' into a Mafia story."

Burgess righted his cigar and declared, "Literature and music depend totally on your sensibility. I find the sound of music in George Bernard Shaw, James Joyce and Gerard Manley Hopkins. Unfortunately, many writers today have music neither in their souls nor in their sentences."

PEOPLE
Nureyev Injures Leg

Rudolf Nureyev withdrew from the Boston Ballet production of "Don Quixote" just before opening night Thursday due to a leg injury suffered in a preview performance.

"I had a spasm in my leg and I suppose it's a tear," a subdued Nureyev, 45, said from his hotel room where doctors ordered him to rest for a week. He injured the left calf during Wednesday night's preview, but finished the show. The Russian-born dancer, who starred in the Kirov Ballet before defecting in 1961, had planned "Don Quixote" as his last production before becoming director of the Paris Opera Ballet this fall. He said he wanted to continue with the Boston production, but it was too painful.

Nureyev said the injury occurred "during a simple exercise" in which one leg is extended outward, parallel to the floor. Boston Ballet officials canceled the production — scheduled to run through Aug. 21 at the Wang Center for the Performing Arts — shortly before critics were to arrive to review it.

The actor Jimmy Stewart has a common and rarely fatal skin cancer on the left side of his face and is undergoing radiation treatment. "He's fine," his wife, Gloria, said. "He still goes down to the office every day. It's just a surface cancer." Stewart, 75, began the treatment at St. John's Hospital two weeks ago and should complete it by the middle of next week, she said. "It looks like you've had a burn. That's what radiation is. In effect burns the cancer off the face. It doesn't hurt," Mrs. Stewart said.

The star of such films as "Rear Window," "Vertigo," "The Spirit of St. Louis" and "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" won an Academy Award in 1940 for "The Philadelphia Story." Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, is "resting comfortably" after undergoing gall bladder surgery, a clerk at the episcopate said. Glemp, 53, underwent surgery Wednesday at the Institute of Surgery of the Warsaw Medical College.

When a cankerbite rattlesnake bit Arlie Waldron on the forearm as he started to teach his son about handling snakes, he decided to get even. Enraged, he bit the snake's head off, but not before the rattler had nipped him six more times,

including once on the tongue, in the encounter in Waldron's backyard in the pine woods of northern Florida. The 42-year-old Waldron was taken from his home near Lake City to a hospital and spent four days there before returning home. Waldron, who said he had bitten other less-dangerous reptiles such as oak and grass snakes, promised to give up snake-biting. That decision, he said, was wholeheartedly supported by his wife, Bonnie.

The widow of the man executed in 1936 for the kidnap-murder of the baby son of Charles Lindbergh lost her bid to have his conviction overturned. Federal Judge Frederick Lacey ruled that 83-year-old Anna Hauptmann had failed to produce evidence to prove her late husband's constitutional rights were violated during his trial. The statute of limitations had also expired in the case, the judge said. Mrs. Hauptmann filed a \$100-million damage suit in October 1981, alleging that the rights of Richard Bruno Hauptmann had been violated by New Jersey's then attorney general, Richard Wilentz. The suit also declared that the body said to be that of the Lindbergh baby was not Charles Lindbergh Jr. even though it was identified by the father.

Bob Hope heads the list of the nation's sexiest men, selected by readers of Playgirl Magazine, the monthly that features male nude centerfolds. "I can't wait to tell George Burns," the 80-year-old comedian said. "He'll be so jealous I couldn't be happier and neither could the Geritol people. If I don't know I was that great, he wouldn't dare ask me to take out the garbage. I can't even get my hips out of Parlo's dimples."

G. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate burglar, was rejected for a pay-alongside Dustin Hoffman in the Broadway revival of Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman." But Liddy says he didn't want the part anyway. A spokeswoman for producer Robert Whitehead said that the rejection of Liddy "had to do with ability and talent. It had nothing to do with politics. It was just casting a play."

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REAL ESTATE

3 Beirut Ministers Released by Druze; Shelling Continues

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT—Moslem Druze militiamen released three Lebanese cabinet ministers who had been held in the mountains south of Beirut. Earlier Thursday, the militiamen renewed their offensive against a Lebanese Army garrison in the Chuf mountains, east of Beirut, killing two soldiers and wounding 26 others.

The Druze fighters shelled Beirut International Airport for the second straight day, but no casualties were reported there.

The release of the government ministers who had gone to the mountains to mediate an end to factional fighting came after two hours of talks with an Israeli general.

Israeli soldiers prevented an escort of Lebanese policemen and Druze militiamen from accompanying the ministers as they left, insisting that Israeli forces provide security.

As they left the palace, two ministers said they had not been abducted.

"There was no release," said Adnan Mroue, the health and labor minister, who is a Shiite Moslem. "We were not kidnapped to be released."

"Nothing happened," he said. "We couldn't leave last night, so we stayed here."

Pierre Khoury, the public works minister and a Maronite Christian, added that it was "suggested we come here."

The third minister, Adel Hamieh, a Druze, in charge of finance, had no comment.

Return of the three Lebanese officials involved complex negotiations in which the government agreed to consider the Druze demands for greater Moslem participation in state affairs.

On Thursday afternoon, the cabinet, including the released ministers, began an emergency session. The Druze have insisted on a redistribution of power in the Lebanese system, which accords the presidency and dominant government roles to Maronite Christians.

They have threatened to resist deployment of the Lebanese Army in their mountain villages until such an agreement is reached. Those villages are now in territory controlled by occupying Israeli forces.

The current problems began Tuesday after a 50-vehicle convoy carried new armor, artillery and supplies to a Lebanese Army garrison in the Chuf highlands.

Apparently believing that the government was secretly beginning to deploy in the mountains, the Druze militiamen attacked the post and later shelled the airport, U.S. Marine positions around it and areas near the Lebanese defense ministry and presidential palace.

On Wednesday evening, the three Lebanese cabinet ministers—a Druze, a Shiite Moslem and a Maronite Christian—went into the Druze-controlled mountain areas to meet with a Druze leader in an effort to halt the fighting. When they left the meeting, they were met by armed men and a crowd shouting slogans condemning their efforts. The armed men held the ministers, touching off a new political crisis.

President Amin Gemayel turned to a Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, whose militiamen only last month had been fighting the Lebanese Army on the streets of Beirut.

As Mr. Berri recalled it, Mr. Gemayel said in a telephone conversation: "Maybe we open another book. Let's forget what happened."

Mr. Berri said that he was able to make contact with the Druze militia leader, Wahid Jumblatt, through an intermediary and that Mr. Jumblatt had agreed to have the captive ministers taken to his ancestral palace.

The abduction reportedly upset the religious leader with whom the ministers had met, Sheikh Mohammed Abu Shaqna, and he reportedly went to the palace to secure their release.

This was the fourth day of national protest organized by opposition political parties, labor unions and student organizations in a movement that began in May over economic grievances and demands for basic freedoms and that has led to a demand for General Pinochet, 68, to resign.

"Be careful," General Pinochet said in a menacing tone Wednesday night after swearing in seven new cabinet members. "I am not going to give an inch."

Among the new ministers was Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, sworn in as minister of the interior. Mr. Jarpa, 62, is a former president of the National Party, which led the conservative opposition to the Marxist-oriented government of Salvador Allende.

As a senator, Mr. Jarpa worked openly in 1973 for the removal of Mr. Allende, who was deposed and killed by the armed forces on Sept. 11, 1973.

A month earlier, Mr. Allende, buffeted by a national truckers' strike and serious inflation, had installed a cabinet that included the three commanders of the armed forces. The resignation of that cabinet two weeks later led to the military coup headed by General Pinochet, who had been named army commander by Mr. Allende.

Some political analysts are comparing the cabinet shakeup by General Pinochet with the moves by Mr. Allende in the final weeks of his government. Mr. Allende was seeking military support. General Pinochet is apparently trying to broaden his base of support on the right and center to counter rising opposition pressure led by the outlawed but active Christian Democratic, Radical, Social Democratic and Socialist parties. These parties have formed a loosely organized group called the Democratic Alliance.

Mr. Jarpa is well-known to other political leaders in Chile and is regarded as a good bargainer, though his very conservative views appear to be to the right of Chile's political mainstream.

His militant anti-communism gives him support, however, in the armed forces, where he has the backing of some generals who seek a more flexible style than General Pinochet's rejection of all contact with politicians.

General Pinochet retained as finance minister Carlos Caceres, who recently negotiated a loan package of almost \$7 billion with the foreign banks that hold most of Chile's foreign debt of \$20 billion. No changes in the economic program negotiated with the International Monetary Fund are expected because of the cabinet changes.

Manuel Marin, who was most critical of the monetarist orientation of Mr. Caceres, was dropped as minister of the economy and replaced by Andres Pissicotti, director of the National Institute of Statistics.

Millions Stay Home
Many of Santiago's four million people stayed home Thursday, either to protest General Pinochet's rule or because they feared violence. The Associated Press reported.

Few buses were operating, school attendance was well below half, and many shops were closed. After the curfew was announced for 6:30 P.M. to 5:30 A.M., hundreds of university students marched through downtown Santiago, chanting, "He's going to fall."

Riot police, jeered by people leaning from windows, made at least 25 arrests.



President Amin Gemayel greeting, from right, Pierre Khoury, the public works minister; Adnan Mroue, the health and labor minister; and Adel Hamieh, the finance minister.

Pinochet Deploys Troops in Capital, Swears In New Rightist-Led Cabinet

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO—President Augusto Pinochet deployed 18,000 heavily armed troops here to deter a new day of protest against his regime Thursday. He also swore in a new cabinet headed by a veteran rightist politician.

There was a significant decline in public transportation during the morning rush hour as some bus owners kept their vehicles in the garage for fear of fire bombings. Two buses were destroyed last night.

Troops in combat gear guarded bridges, major intersections and terminals.

The government ordered a curfew Thursday night in Santiago and the port of Valparaiso after street disorders erupted during the day of protest. The Associated Press reported from Santiago.

Radio reports said five people had been injured and 200 arrested since Wednesday night.

This was the fourth day of national protest organized by opposi-

tion political parties, labor unions and student organizations in a movement that began in May over economic grievances and demands for basic freedoms and that has led to a demand for General Pinochet, 68, to resign.

"Be careful," General Pinochet said in a menacing tone Wednesday night after swearing in seven new cabinet members. "I am not going to give an inch."

Among the new ministers was Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, sworn in as minister of the interior. Mr. Jarpa, 62, is a former president of the National Party, which led the conservative opposition to the Marxist-oriented government of Salvador Allende.

As a senator, Mr. Jarpa worked openly in 1973 for the removal of Mr. Allende, who was deposed and killed by the armed forces on Sept. 11, 1973.

A month earlier, Mr. Allende, buffeted by a national truckers' strike and serious inflation, had installed a cabinet that included the three commanders of the armed

forces. The resignation of that cabinet two weeks later led to the military coup headed by General Pinochet, who had been named army commander by Mr. Allende.

Some political analysts are comparing the cabinet shakeup by General Pinochet with the moves by Mr. Allende in the final weeks of his government. Mr. Allende was seeking military support. General Pinochet is apparently trying to broaden his base of support on the right and center to counter rising opposition pressure led by the outlawed but active Christian Democratic, Radical, Social Democratic and Socialist parties. These parties have formed a loosely organized group called the Democratic Alliance.

Mr. Jarpa is well-known to other political leaders in Chile and is regarded as a good bargainer, though his very conservative views appear to be to the right of Chile's political mainstream.

His militant anti-communism gives him support, however, in the armed forces, where he has the backing of some generals who seek a more flexible style than General Pinochet's rejection of all contact with politicians.

General Pinochet retained as finance minister Carlos Caceres, who recently negotiated a loan package of almost \$7 billion with the foreign banks that hold most of Chile's foreign debt of \$20 billion. No changes in the economic program negotiated with the International Monetary Fund are expected because of the cabinet changes.

Manuel Marin, who was most critical of the monetarist orientation of Mr. Caceres, was dropped as minister of the economy and replaced by Andres Pissicotti, director of the National Institute of Statistics.

Millions Stay Home
Many of Santiago's four million people stayed home Thursday, either to protest General Pinochet's rule or because they feared violence. The Associated Press reported.

Few buses were operating, school attendance was well below half, and many shops were closed. After the curfew was announced for 6:30 P.M. to 5:30 A.M., hundreds of university students marched through downtown Santiago, chanting, "He's going to fall."

Riot police, jeered by people leaning from windows, made at least 25 arrests.

Nigerian Voters Re-elect Shagari by Wide Margin

By John de St. John

International Herald Tribune

LAGOS, Nigeria—President Shehu Shagari won a second four-year term Thursday with a sweeping victory in Nigeria's first civilian-run elections since the army returned the country to democratic rule in 1979.

The results, announced in the early morning by the Federal Electoral Commission, put Mr. Shagari, 58, ahead of his nearest opponent, Babangida Awolowo, 74, by more than four million votes. Mr. Shagari also satisfied the constitutional provision that a winner must have at least 25 percent of the vote in two-thirds of Nigeria's 19 states. He achieved that figure in 16 states.

Speaking on the radio, Mr. Shagari called the result "a victory for all Nigerians, a victory for democracy." He reaffirmed that Africa would remain the focus of Nigeria's foreign policy, "opposing racism, apartheid and colonialism."

The final results came amid accusations by Mr. Shagari's rivals of vote-rigging and intimidation. Two of the president's opponents took legal action in an attempt to prevent the results from being published in states where they alleged irregularities had occurred.

The electoral commission ignored their protests but ordered new elections in three towns in the eastern state of Anambra, one of the areas in dispute.

"There have been massive irregularities," said Mike Ajalukuku, the director of research and publicity for Mr. Awolowo's party. He added, however, that the party's overriding concern was to "sustain the corporate existence of Nigeria."

He stressed that the party would use constitutional means to protest and not encourage its members to take to the streets.

There have been no reports of disturbances since the result was announced. During the election last Saturday police made 107 arrests.

Nigeria, which is black Africa's richest and most populous nation, has had three military coups, a civil war and 13 years of military rule since it became independent in 1960. The election has been watched closely in Africa and abroad to see whether the country's new U.S.-style constitution and democracy take root.

Four more elections—for the Senate, House of Representatives, governors and state assemblies—will take place on successive Saturdays during the next four weeks.

Diplomats say that the relatively peaceful conduct of the elections so far and the apparent acceptance of Mr. Shagari's victory are positive signs.

President Shagari, in a press conference Thursday, said, "We believe that the success of democracy in Nigeria will give a lot of encouragement to other countries in Africa."

After trailing Mr. Awolowo in the early days of the count, Mr. Shagari raced ahead as the results from the populous and Moslem northern states came in. His performance shows a marked improvement over the election in 1979. Then, he faced the same leading opponents: Mr. Awolowo, a veteran politician whose main support, from the Yorubas, lies in the west; and Nnamdi Azikiwe, 78, a former Nigerian president whose strength comes from the Ibo, in the east.

Mr. Shagari received slightly more than 12 million votes, a plurality of more than four million, compared to his 1979 victory margin of 700,000. Last time he received 25 percent or more of the vote in 13 states, compared with 16 states this time. The turnout increased from 34 percent in 1979 to 39 percent of registered voters in this election.

Analysts attribute much of Mr. Shagari's success to his tolerant,

low-key style and his ability to project himself above his party, which is less popular than he is. Another factor, the analysts say, is his skill in appealing to Nigerians across barriers of tribe, language and religion.

Mr. Shagari's new term will be his last, and political observers expect Mr. Awolowo and Mr. Azikiwe to retire from politics during that time, leaving the field open.



Shehu Shagari

Ulster Riots Flare Anew; Victim Buried

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST—Young Roman Catholics hurled gasoline bombs and stones at police patrols in west Belfast on Thursday as rioting flared for the fifth straight day in Northern Ireland.

The violence ebbed during the funeral of a Catholic who was shot to death Tuesday by a British soldier.

A police spokesman said several vehicles were hijacked and set on fire in the Falls Road district early in the day. The police reported no arrests or serious injuries Thursday, but said two police officers and two civilians had been hurt in sporadic clashes in Belfast and Londonderry on Wednesday night.

Although the night had started calm, a spokesman said Catholic rioters set the roof of a Londonderry police station on fire with gasoline bombs.

Hundreds of Catholics attended the funeral of Thomas Reilly, 22, of Belfast's City Cemetery.

Mr. Reilly had been road manager for several top bands. Wreaths were sent to his home in Belfast's Turf Lodge quarter by musicians in the United States and Britain.

The funeral cortege made its way from Mr. Reilly's home to the cemetery, passing close to the spot where he was killed as he ran from an army foot patrol.

Mr. Reilly's parish priest, the Rev. Kevin Donnelly, said his death was "tragic and unwarranted."

"May the Catholic parishioners of west Belfast be delivered from the evil that threatens them," Father Donnelly said during the church service.

A British soldier was charged Wednesday with murder in Mr. Reilly's death. Private Ian Richard Thain, 18, is in military custody.

Kidnapped Lawyer Is Freed
A wealthy Dublin lawyer was found by police officers lashed to a tree early Thursday after having been kidnapped Tuesday night by gunmen. The Associated Press reported from Dublin.

William Somerville said he had been tied to the tree without food for 25 hours.

The police said one of the suspected kidnappers was arrested in the nearby resort town of Bray under the Irish Republic's anti-terrorist laws. Detectives were hunting a second man.

Libyan-Backed Rebels Capture Faya-Largeau; Chad Forces in Retreat

Information from Chad is subject to censorship.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NDJAMENA, Chad—Chadian troops driven from the important oasis town of Faya-Largeau fled across the desert Thursday, pursued by Libyan planes, tanks, troops and Libyan-backed rebels, the government said.

To protect the retreat, remnants of the 2,000-man garrison routed from Faya-Largeau established two defense lines outside the town and heavy fighting had begun. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said.

He said government troops retreating in the desert in 49-degree heat (120 degrees Fahrenheit) came under attack, with Libyan planes carrying out strikes as far as 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Faya-Largeau.

The government, however, claimed a victory against rebel forces in the eastern town of Oum Chalouba, important because of its position on the east-west highway linking Ndjamena, the capital, to Sudan. Mr. Soumaila said 600 prisoners had been captured in the fighting at Oum Chalouba, but few details of the battle were available.

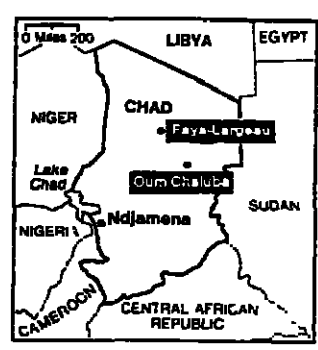
The fall of Faya-Largeau appeared to be a serious setback for President Hissene Habre in his fight against rebels fighting to restore former President Goukouni Oueddei to power in the former French colony.

"There's nothing to stop a Libyan advance now should Qadhafi decide to continue—nothing short of direct military intervention by French troops," a Western diplomat said, referring to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Reporters have been barred from the war zone, and there was no independent confirmation of the situation at Faya-Largeau.

Western military sources said U.S.-supplied Redeye missiles, flown to Faya-Largeau last week to help resist Libyan air attacks, had been withdrawn and taken to safe positions farther south because they had proved ineffective.

In Tripoli, the official Libyan



news agency JANA broadcast what it said was a report from the rebel forces in Chad, saying they had inflicted a "crushing defeat" of government forces at Faya-Largeau, killing hundreds of soldiers and capturing at least 300.

The account said the attack on Faya-Largeau had been led personally by Mr. Goukouni.

JANA also said, "Initiatives for the restoration of peace in the Republic of Chad, which has been ravaged by a bloody civil war and a fierce struggle for power, are under way."

The Libyan announcement gave few details of efforts to halt the fighting, but said: "The outlines of this plan would give France a major part in these initiatives."

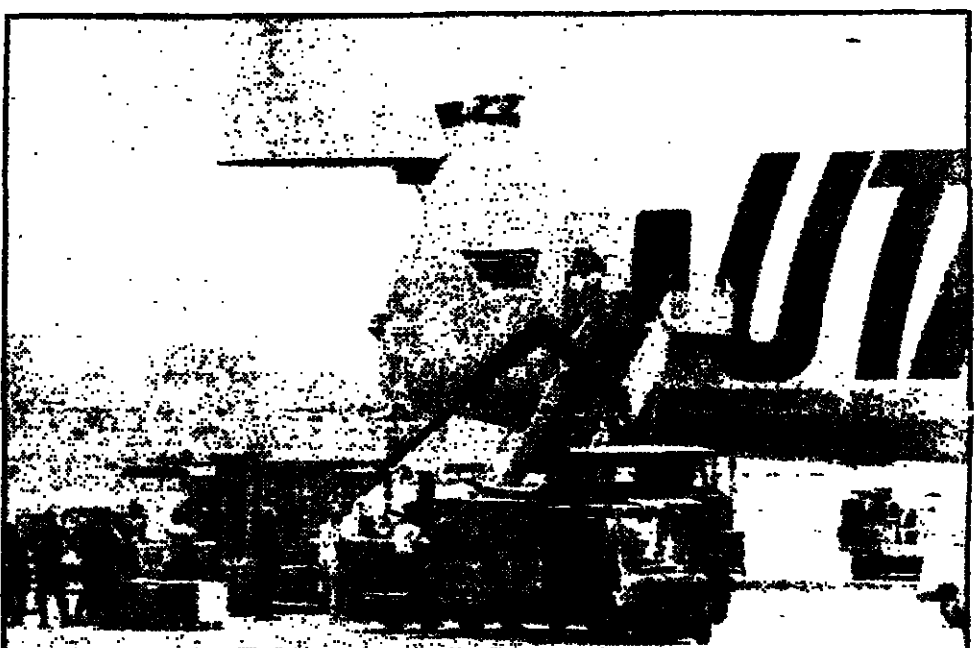
In Paris, officials said Thursday that they were unaware of any new initiatives in the civil war in Chad.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said the fall of Faya-Largeau was "not the end of the war." He accused Colonel Qadhafi, who is backing Mr. Goukouni, of "adventuring" in Chad and "empire-building" in Africa.

But for the first time, Mr. Reagan ruled out any direct U.S. military intervention in Chad.

At a news conference at the White House, Mr. Reagan said Chad "is not our primary sphere of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Weapons and supplies bound for Chad being loaded onto a jet in Toulouse, France.

World Council of Churches Assembly Assails Nuclear Weapon Deployment

By Russell Chandler

Los Angeles Times Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Sixth General Assembly of the World Council of Churches has condemned the production and deployment of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity and has rejected the concept of nuclear deterrence as unworkable and morally unacceptable.

The statement adopted by the assembly Wednesday advocated a complete halt in the production of nuclear weapons and in research and development on nuclear weapons.

The statement, adopted through a show of hands by the 835 dele-

gates as the position of the largest interfaith religious group in the world is being viewed as the strongest yet by a religious body against nuclear war and the arms race.

At the close of 18 days of deliberations, the World Council of Churches also adopted a statement critical of what was termed institutionalized racism in South Africa and a statement sympathetic to "the urgency and justice of the Palestinian cause." It was nearing approval of a statement that assails

U.S. policy in Central America and commends the Nicaraguan government's efforts to achieve reconciliation.

A General Assembly is held every seven or eight years. The World Council of Churches is made up of about 300 Protestant, Anglican and other churches that are said to embrace about 440 million members of individual churches.

This assembly has already caused controversy because of the moral support and aid that the group has committed to guerrilla movements, particularly through the relatively small Program to Combat Racism.

In a reference that was spelled out specifically in another paper approved for study by the council's member bodies, the peace and justice statement on nuclear weapons put the council officially in opposition to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's scheduled deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

"We call upon the churches, especially those in Europe, both East and West, and in North America, to redouble their efforts to convince their governments to reach a negotiated settlement and to turn away now—before it is too late—from plans to deploy additional or new nuclear weapons in Europe, and to begin immediately to reduce and then eliminate them altogether," the statement said.

The paper also said that rampant militarism in the world has diverted attention from the fundamental rights and need of poor nations and of the poor within the rich nations.

Some church leaders from the Third World, who have assumed a growing role within the 35-year-old council, warned in debate that a growing obsession with the East-West confrontation and the threat of nuclear war was undermining church commitment to the poor.

The World Council statement is shorter than the pastoral letter issued in May by Roman Catholic bishops in the United States, and it is much less specific in its criticism of U.S. nuclear policy. However, the Roman Catholic bishops stopped short of completely renouncing deterrence.

Reuter Newsman Is Killed in Iran

Reuters

LONDON—A Reuter correspondent, Najm al-Hassan, was killed Thursday while visiting the Iran-Iraq war front with a party of journalists, according to other newsmen in the group.

Mr. Hassan, a 37-year-old Indian, had arrived in Iran only this week from the New Delhi office. The journalists, contacted by telephone from London, said he was killed by a land mine at a point with a representative of the Iranian Islamic Guidance Ministry while touring the front near the border town of Mehriz.

The Iranian news agency said three other correspondents were wounded in the explosion. The ministry official was killed instantly and Mr. Hassan died in a helicopter on the way to the hospital, the journalists said.



The general secretary of the World Council of Churches, Bishop Philip A. Potter, center, a Methodist from the West Indies, joins in prayer with Bishop Marjorie Matthews, of the U.S. United Methodist Church, and Archbishop Ted Scott, Anglican primate of Canada.

Israel Tells McFarlane It Is Still Committed to Partial Lebanon Pullout

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Against the backdrop of mounting violence in Lebanon, Israel reiterated Thursday its determination to go through with a partial pullback of its forces in Lebanon in the coming weeks.

Israeli officials said Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir stressed this position Thursday in a meeting with the U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, who returned here after a weeklong tour of Arab capitals. Mr. McFarlane, in turn, told Mr. Shamir and later Prime Minister Menachem Begin that there had been "no movement" toward gaining Syrian agreement to withdraw from Lebanon, the officials said.

These accounts of Mr. McFarlane's meetings here deepened the impression that there is no end in sight to the troop withdrawal stalemate in Lebanon, while at the same time internal pressure is growing on the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. McFarlane, named last month to replace Philip C. Habib as President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, hopes eventually to win Syria's agreement to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, a condition Israel is insisting on before it will withdraw its troops entirely. But since Mr. McFarlane arrived in the Middle East more than a week ago, the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the shaky status of the Gemayel government

have come to dominate his diplomatic mission.

On Wednesday, Druze forces in the mountains southeast of Beirut shelled Beirut International Airport while other Druze operatives kidnapped three members of the Gemayel government. The ministers were released unharmed Thursday, but there were reports of more shelling in the Beirut area, underscoring the growing pressure on the regime.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, with the backing of the Syrians, has demanded that the Lebanese government cancel its May 17 troop withdrawal agreement with Israel.

According to well-informed sources, Mr. McFarlane has been concentrating on shoring up the Gemayel government while hoping not to harden Syria's already adamant opposition to the withdrawal accord. Among other things, Mr. McFarlane has suggested that Israel make public a timetable for the complete withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

Such a step, according to the sources, might help Mr. Gemayel convince leaders of Lebanon's various factions that Israel's partial withdrawal is the first stage in a total evacuation and not the beginning of a partition of the country that would leave heavily Moslem southern Lebanon under permanent Israeli occupation and eastern Lebanon under the control of the Syrians.

The timetable idea, however, has received a cool reception so far from Israeli officials, who argue they have abundantly clear made their intention to leave Lebanon as soon as the Syrians do. Mr. Shamir was quoted Thursday as describing the charge that Israel seeks a partition of Lebanon as "absurd" and that "the whole world knows it."

Israeli officials have said they are willing to do what they can to ease the burdens on the Gemayel government while stressing their determination to "redeploy" their forces in new positions farther south along Lebanon's Awali River.

Wednesday's shelling of the Beirut airport, in which two Israeli soldiers were killed, is likely to harden this resolve. The redeployment plans call for the Israelis to pull back from the southern outskirts of Beirut, including the airport area, the Beirut-Damascus highway and the Chuf Mountains southeast of Beirut.



Rauf Denktaş

Denktaş Said To Want New Cyprus Talks

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, has told United Nations officials he is ready to resume UN-sponsored peace talks with the Greek Cypriot community, diplomats in Nicosia said Thursday.

Talks were suspended in May when Turkish Cypriots left the negotiating table and threatened to declare independence unilaterally in northern Cyprus. The region has been held by Turkish troops since 1974.

The Turkish Cypriots were reacting to a May 13 resolution by the UN General Assembly calling for withdrawal of "all occupation troops" from the island. Turkey and Turkish Cypriots say the troops must remain until the talks produce a settlement that ensures the security of the Turkish Cypriot community, which is a minority on the divided island.

According to the sources, Mr. Denktaş told the UN special representative in Nicosia, Hugo Gobbi, that his side was ready to resume negotiations. The two met Tuesday to discuss views on a settlement that were submitted this week by Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general.

The president of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, cut short a vacation in Greece to fly to Nicosia on Wednesday to consult with his government on the views.

A new initiative has been expected for months, but Greek and Cypriot officials said that the timing of Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's move was a surprise.

Soviet Sub Reportedly Went Down In June; Up to 90 Are Believed Dead

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A nuclear-powered Soviet submarine sank in the North Pacific in June, according to U.S. intelligence officials.

The officials said the United States did not know whether the submarine, which was built to carry cruise missiles, was armed with them or whether there were any nuclear warheads aboard. They said that most, if not all, of the 90-man crew apparently died in the accident.

The Soviet government conducted an elaborate and difficult salvage job that ended in recent weeks when the submarine was floated to the surface, according to the officials.

U.S. intelligence agencies inferred from the salvage effort that nuclear missiles might have been aboard, the officials said.

The agencies also concluded that the salvage operation was conducted in part to prevent the United States from trying to recover the submarine, as it attempted to do with a similar Soviet submarine in 1974. That effort, which was managed by the Central Intelligence Agency with the assistance of Howard Hughes, the financier, used a specially constructed salvage ship called the Glomar Explorer.

Intelligence officials said at the time that the CIA had recovered part of the submarine but had been unable to salvage the section that contained sensitive coding equipment.

Intelligence officials said they did not know the cause of the latest sinking. They said the submarine, which belonged to a class code-named Charlie by the Western allies, sank in the Pacific off the Kamchatka Peninsula, which is in the northeastern Soviet Union.

Charlie-class submarines, the first of which went into operation in 1969, can carry up to eight cruise missiles outfitted with nuclear warheads, according to the American officials.

Soviet salvage operations began shortly after the submarine sank in June, the officials said. They said the submarine was in fairly deep water, though not as far down as the submarine that was the object of the American salvage operations in 1974. That submarine, which exploded in 1968, sank to a depth of three miles (five kilometers) in the mid-Pacific between Hawaii and Midway Island.

The more moderate depth of the recent sinking, according to U.S. officials, made salvage operations difficult but did not require the

kind of special equipment used by the Glomar Explorer.

U.S. officials said that the United States gave no serious consideration to trying to salvage this submarine because of the quick Soviet response.

The latest sinking is at least the third involving a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine, the U.S. officials said. The first was the one in 1968. Then in 1970, according to the officials, a Soviet submarine went down in the Atlantic not far from Britain.

The United States has lost two nuclear submarines in accidents, the Thresher off Cape Cod in 1963 with 129 men and the Scorpion in the mid-Atlantic in 1968 with 99 men.

The Thresher sank during deep-sea tests. A congressional investigation determined that the submarine was operating at the time of the accident despite evidence of poor design and workmanship and defective piping.

The accident led to improvements in American submarine design and construction, including the strengthening of hulls to withstand water pressure at greater depths. It also led to the development of rescue craft capable of operating at depths of as much as 6,000 feet (1,800 meters).

'Purge' Is Upgrading Police Forces, Soviet Internal Affairs Minister Says

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — General Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, the Soviet internal affairs minister, says a "purge" of the country's uniformed police force is under way to rid it of "ideologically and morally" inadequate officers.

Writing in the Wednesday issue of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, General Fedorchuk gave an unusually comprehensive account of law enforcement problems. He emphasized that one of his top priorities is to impose discipline and raise the level of professionalism within his ministry, which controls the uniformed police, riot control troops and criminal investigations.

General Fedorchuk, who became the nation's leading law enforcement official in December, said he had "sharply reduced paperwork" and the volume of various meetings within the ministry to free senior officials for "direct work" with police officers.

The police, he said, have been ordered out on the streets to fight hooliganism, corruption, drunkenness, speculation, theft and other crimes.

Soviet sources said privately that General Fedorchuk, a career officer of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, was shocked by the inefficiency, arbitrariness and corruption of the uniformed police.

According to the sources, he recently appeared at a local police office in Moscow, acting as an ordinary citizen with a grievance who wanted to speak with the captain in charge. The general was said to have been treated rudely by officers and to have been refused a meeting by the captain after waiting for two hours. Neither the captain nor his men had recognized the minister.

General Fedorchuk, who was chief of the KGB for a short period before being promoted to his current position, is regarded as a tough disciplinarian. He is at the center of the current law-and-order campaign launched by President Yuri V. Andropov.

One aspect of General Fedorchuk's efforts is a recent Politburo decision to establish a new corps of political officers within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Their goal is to raise "the personal responsibility of the staff in meeting their official responsibility."

The police have become notorious for corruption, which had reached to the highest levels of the ministry. Well-informed sources in Moscow disclosed new details about General Fedorchuk's predecessor in the job, General Nikolai A. Shchegolev, who was the leading Soviet law-enforcement officer for 16 years prior to his removal by Mr. Andropov.

The sources said that the authorities have confiscated four Mercedes-Benz sedans that belonged to General Shchegolev and more than 10 other Western-made cars that he had distributed among members of his family.

They said that General Shchegolev was engaged in gross misuse of his official position. Among the charges cited against him is the illegal appropriation of various items confiscated from travelers by the Soviet customs authorities.

General Shchegolev and other senior police officers, the sources said, were also involved in extortion and had demanded a share of hard-currency earnings from Soviet artists and performers who worked abroad.

While many of the irregularities were known to the authorities for a long time, General Shchegolev retained his post, apparently because of his personal links to the late Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Brezhnev died in November. After General Shchegolev's dismissal Dec. 18, an investigation disclosed repeated violations of "socialist legality," the sources said. The 72-year-old officer, who was expelled from the Communist Party Central Committee, is expected to face trial.

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Rebels Take Faya-Largeau; Chadian Troops in Retreat

(Continued from Page 1)

influence, it is that of France. We remain in constant consultation with them. But I don't see any situation that would call for military intervention by the United States."

■ **Qadhafi Role Criticized**
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Nijmegen: A senior Western intelligence source said the fall of Faya-Largeau meant that Colonel Qadhafi had abandoned all restraint in his support of Mr. Goukouni.

"The battle was lost before it started," the source said, because of Libya's overwhelming superiority in numbers and equipment. "But it does not mean the end of the Chad affair."

News of the fall, moreover, emerged on a forlorn public holiday in Chad celebrating the 23 years of Chad's independence, a period marked mostly by inter-ethnic bloodletting and outside involvement in this poorest of African nations.

The inference drawn from the report at Faya-Largeau by Chadian and Western officials is that, alone, Mr. Babine's forces cannot withstand the Libyan assault, and so the future of the government depends mainly on the readiness of outsiders to help if Colonel Qadhafi decides to press his advantage.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan's Tour Plans Exclude China

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman on Thursday virtually ruled out the possibility that Mr. Reagan would stop in China during his tour of Asia in November.

"No stop in China," the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said when asked whether it was possible Beijing would be added to Mr. Reagan's list. Asked if there was absolutely no possibility of a China stop, Mr. Speakes said, "There's a possibility," but he said the idea was "not floating anywhere."

The president will leave Nov. 2 for a tour that will take him to Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea and Indonesia.

Lawyer Says He Fears for Gelli's Safety

GENEVA (Reuters) — The lawyer for Licio Gelli, sought by Italy for complicity in the Banco Ambrosiano collapse, expressed fears Thursday that his client may have been kidnapped and possibly murdered in his disappearance Tuesday night or early Wednesday from a Swiss prison.

The attorney, Dominique Poncet, said bloodstains and traces of chloroform found in Mr. Gelli's cell strengthened his fears. But police said they still did not know whether the disappearance was an escape, an abduction or an escape made to look like a kidnapping.

In Rome, parliamentary questions about the case delayed a confidence vote on the new, Socialist-led government of Bettino Craxi.

Solidarity Calls for Aug. 31 March

WARSAW (AP) — The Solidarity underground leadership in the Warsaw area has issued a leaflet amplifying its call for a show of support through a boycott of public transportation from 2 to 4 P.M. on Aug. 31.

The leaflet Thursday called for a march from jobs whenever work ends, usually during the hours of the proposed boycott. Refusal to ride public transport could result in marches throughout Poland similar to demonstrations staged by Solidarity supporters in May this year, and in May, August and October of 1982.

Aug. 31 is the third anniversary of the Gdansk accords, which created Solidarity as the Eastern bloc's first independent labor federation. Solidarity was outlawed in October 1982.

Ex-Chief of EPA Cleared of Charges

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department on Thursday cleared the former chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, Anne M. Burford, and five of her aides of criminal wrongdoing. A House subcommittee chairman, Representative James H. Scheuer, said the action "carries the aroma of freshly applied white paint."

The department is pursuing an investigation into the conduct of four other EPA officials. Allegations have ranged from perjury to favoring industry with special deals, against Mrs. Burford and the five assistants.

Mr. Scheuer, Democrat-Liberal of New York, called the report a "transparently political document" geared to protecting the administration's version of EPA controversies rather than "aggressively pursuing allegations of wrongdoing."



Anne M. Burford

Rightist Istanbul Newspaper Closed

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — Istanbul military authorities have ordered the indefinite closure of the rightist newspaper Tercuman, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported.

No reason was given for the closure Wednesday night. Tercuman last week published news of a secretive trip by Foreign Minister Ilker Turkmen to Turkey's borders with Iran and Iraq, which are at war. Other newspaper editors said they were warned not to print news of the trip.

Several Turkish newspapers have been closed for limited periods and a number of journalists prosecuted and imprisoned for publishing articles that offended the military, which seized power three years ago.

Malta Expected to Hold Out on Pact

MADRID (AP) — A British diplomat said Thursday there was little likelihood that Malta would soon add its approval to the Madrid agreement and allow the East-West talks to come to a formal end in time for a foreign ministers' meeting scheduled here in September.

"There is honestly nothing that can happen here at the conference in Madrid with regard to Malta," said Kevin Passmore, first secretary of the British delegation. Reports from Helsinki and Bucharest indicate that the Finns and the Romanians may be trying to convince Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff to change his mind.

Malta is the only one of the 35 nations participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that has not approved a final document that seeks to insure the process of human rights observation and monitoring initiated in Helsinki in 1975. Maltese officials say the document should place greater emphasis on issues of Mediterranean security and are calling for a conference on that region's security.

Sri Lankan Envoy Talks With Gandhi

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A special envoy from Sri Lanka held a second round of talks Thursday with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the unrest in Sri Lanka, officials said.

Hector Jayewardene, the brother of Sri Lanka's president, met Mrs. Gandhi for 45 minutes. He was also to meet with India's external affairs minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

An Indian government spokesman said: "All matters of mutual interest and concern are being discussed."

Pakistani Dissidents Reportedly Held

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — The police have arrested four prominent opposition politicians and more than 20 other dissidents in advance of a planned protest against military rule Sunday, opposition sources said Thursday.

The four are members of the opposition alliance known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. The sources identified them as Manzila Fazlur Rahman, leader of a Moslem party, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Islam; Nasirullah Khan, a member of the Pakistan People's Party; Afzal Sherpao, a provincial leader of the party; and Syed Munir Shah, acting president of the Tehrik-i-Insaf party.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is planning a civil disobedience campaign to begin Sunday, the nation's 36th anniversary of independence. It initiated the campaign to press President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq to end six years of military rule and hold general elections.

U.S. Team Finds Ethiopia Needs Food

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — More than a million people are in urgent need of food relief in drought-stricken areas of northern Ethiopia, the leader of a U.S. congressional delegation said Thursday.

Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Africa, said a shortage of relief supplies and transport had pushed the death rate for children to alarming levels in some areas.

"The food problem is far greater than generally realized," he said at the end of a three-day visit by an eight-member team. He said an additional 50,000 metric tons (55,000 short tons) of food would be needed during the next few months.

For the Record

MOSCOW (UPI) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators ended two days of preliminary talks on ways to improve communications between the superpowers and upgrade the Washington-Moscow hotline, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

BERLIN (AP) — More than 1,109 East Germans have escaped to the West this year, a West German human rights organization, the Working Group August 13, said Thursday. The group is named for the date the Berlin wall was erected in 1961.

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Study Suggests That U.S. Could Ease Position on Missile Size

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Preliminary results from a new interagency study show that the United States may be able to relax demands for deep cuts in the throw weight of Soviet long-range missiles.

The Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in throw weight, which is the warhead payload that can be lifted off and carried to a target.

U.S. insistence on dismantling most of the Soviet large land-based missiles, which account for most of the throw weight, has been a stumbling block in the Geneva talks on reducing nuclear arms of strategic, or intercontinental, range.

Government officials, when asked about the interagency study, said it indicated that improvements in missile accuracy by both sides made throw weight a less critical factor. According to this view, a highly accurate warhead is found to be almost as effective against a target hardened by concrete, such as a missile silo, as a larger, less accurate warhead.

The study was done by civilian and military experts from the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the staff of the National Security Council.

Intelligence estimates in the study suggest that, as the Russians modernize their missile force, they will reduce throw weight of their own accord. This assumes that they will agree to U.S. proposals for reductions in numbers of missile warheads and will deploy small mobile missiles with single warheads and greater accuracy.

These and other judgments in the study will be reviewed by a group under the chairmanship of William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser. This group will make recommendations to President Ronald Reagan before the Geneva talks resume Oct. 5.

Officials report a growing desire in the White House to make a conciliatory move. This could take the form of modifying the demand for a cut in the combined number of warheads on land-based and sea-based missiles by a third, to 5,000, or raising of the proposed ceiling of 2,500 for warheads on land-based missiles.

More likely, according to the officials, the United States may modify its proposed three ways to reduce the Soviet advantage in throw weight.

One calls for a reduction of the number of Soviet large land-based missiles to 210 from the present 800. Another calls for a cut in the Soviet overall throw weight from 5,950 tons to some figure above the U.S. total of 2,100 tons. In such an event, it has been suggested, the United States may be prepared to drop the sublimiting of 2,500 on land-based missile warheads.

Failing both of these, a third way would be for Moscow to put forward a proposal of its own for reducing its superiority in throw weight.

A draft treaty proposed by the United States on July 8 incorporates only the proposed limit of 5,000 on missile warheads. The other numbers have been presented orally by Edward L. Rowley, the chief negotiator.

Officials said the interagency study had been requested by Mr. Reagan in June after he announced that he was dropping the demand that the Soviet Union reduce its total number of missiles, as distinguished from the warheads they carry, by two-thirds and the United States by one-third, to an equal ceiling of 850.

No new total was given, but U.S. negotiators have talked about 1,200. At the same time, they proposed a

separate limit of 400 on long-range bombers for each side. The Soviet proposal has been for an overall ceiling of 1,800 on missiles and bombers, with various sublimits, to be reached by 1990.

According to a number of officials who have seen the new study, it suggests that throw weight has become less important in view of advances in missile accuracy. From this, and based on intelligence regarding Soviet programs, the study concludes that Moscow may in the course of modernizing develop smaller and more accurate missiles.

Officials said the Russians have been testing a small mobile missile with a single warhead and a medium-heavy missile that fit the projected pattern.

The conclusions are expected to be challenged by Pentagon officials, who want to limit throw weight to prevent what they call Soviet "barrage" and "break-out" abilities.

High levels of throw weight would allow Soviet missiles to carry large warheads that could "barrage" or spread over U.S. missile fields and suppress a counterattack. The absence of a limit on throw weight, in the Pentagon view, may also enable the Russians to add extra warheads to missiles and thus "break out" of warhead limits.

New Foreign Minister Chosen in Guatemala; 3 in Cabinet Retained

Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemala's new military leader, General Oscar Mejia Victores, has dismissed the foreign minister, Eduardo Castillo Arriola, and replaced him with Fernando Andrade, a widely respected lawyer who is expected to be more critical of Nicaragua's leftist government.

Government officials said Wednesday that the change was the first in the Guatemalan cabinet since General Mejia Victores came to power in a coup Monday.

Political sources speculated that Mr. Andrade would be sympathetic to General Mejia Victores' views on Nicaragua. The general has said that the Sandinist government is a threat to all of Latin America.

They noted that Mr. Arriola had refrained from joining Honduras and Costa Rica when they sharply criticized Nicaragua in recent regional peace talks sponsored by the four nations known as the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The government officials also said three other ministers had been confirmed in the posts they held under General Efraim Rios Montt, who was deposed in the coup. The three are Leonardo Figueroa Vil-

late, the finance minister; Arturo Padilla, the economy minister; and Colonel Leonel Ortega Rivas, the communications minister.

Spokesmen for Guatemala's political right said they wanted a transitional government, backed by the country's major political parties, to prepare for a swift return to constitutional rule.

Mario Sandoval Alarcon, head of the rightist National Liberation Movement, a leading force in Guatemalan politics for two decades, said the subject had been discussed by five rightist parties and the centrist Christian Democratic Party.

"What we want most of all is democratic elections," Mr. Sandoval said Tuesday. "But pending a return to constitutional rule, we would like a government of national unity including representatives of the major parties."

Government officials and diplomats say the right would benefit most from early elections, chiefly because its parties are well organized and experienced.

General Mejia Victores has pledged to establish a timetable for elections, but has not yet announced a date for voting. General Rios Montt said last month that elections would be held July 1.

White House Gives Boost To Arms Control Agency

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has announced that it is putting more money, people and rank into the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to fulfill President Ronald Reagan's April pledge to "reinvigorate" the office.

The measures announced Wednesday include higher rank for the agency's four presidentially appointed assistant directors and for Edward L. Rowley and Paul H. Nitze, the two chief negotiators at U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on limiting strategic and medium-range missiles.

Critics have accused the administration of allowing the once-influential agency to become incapable of accomplishing the tasks assigned to it. They had suggested this was a sign of indifference toward arms control.

The arms control agency was created in 1961 to prepare and manage U.S. participation in international arms control and disarmament negotiations. The State Department also has responsibility for negotiations.

Officials said privately that the changes were intended in part to combat criticism, made in an article in a July newsletter of the Arms Control Association, a nongovern-

mental group of arms control advocates that includes some former officials of the arms control agency.

"In the last two and a half years, ACDA has become a shambles, largely incapable of performing the tasks assigned to it" by Congress, the article said.

Officials in the arms control agency say that for a variety of reasons the agency has been in turmoil and that morale and influence have declined. But they say that the agency is recovering, that its effectiveness depends on its support in the White House and that Wednesday's actions indicate that its standing there is being restored.

The White House said it would ask Congress to add \$2 million to the agency's \$21.4 million budget approved for next year. An extra \$864,000 will be requested for the current year.

The White House will also ask that 25 professional employees be added over two years. The permanent professional work force had shrunk to 154, the lowest since 1973.

The promotions of Mr. Nitze and Mr. Rowley, officials said, are meant to put the assistant directors on about the same level as assistant secretaries of state and defense and give them equal weight in inter-agency deliberations.

Officials said the increases in



Kenneth L. Adelman

funds and staff would be used to keep up with what is anticipated to be an expanding number of arms control issues and sessions and to strengthen support for the talks in Geneva and the ability to verify compliance with agreements.

Aside from the Geneva talks, a new Conference on Disarmament in Europe will begin next year, and work could speed up on East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna as well as on nuclear test ban treaties and on allegations that the Soviet Union has violated bans on chemical warfare.

Officials said that whether the changes become important or symbolic would depend largely on how influential the new director, Kenneth L. Adelman, becomes.

U.S. Study Questions Allied Position In Debate on French, British Missiles

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new Library of Congress report has raised questions about a key allied argument in nuclear arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, and it suggests that insistence on excluding British and French missiles may conflict with some basic obligations of those countries.

The dispute between Washington and the Kremlin over whether to include about 162 British and French missiles in the Geneva talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear forces is widely recognized as a major obstacle in the way of an agreement, as the report by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress pointed out.

The Soviet Union has argued ever since the talks began in 1981 that the British and French weapons should be taken into account, along with the planned deployment of 572 new U.S. missiles in Europe, in any agreement that puts a limit on Soviet intermediate-range missiles.

The United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other allies have argued that British and French missiles are not under NATO command, that they are weapons of last resort meant to deter attack on Britain and France and that they cannot therefore deter a Soviet attack on the rest of Western Europe.

While the Library of Congress report reviews many of the arguments advanced by the West and even adds a few more that are frequently overlooked, it also suggests that some of these arguments appear to contradict formal obligations undertaken by Britain and France in both the basic NATO treaty of 1949 and the subsequent Western European Union agreement.

For example, citing many British documents, the report points out that all of Britain's 64 submarine-launched nuclear missiles are assigned to NATO. While they remain under national command during peacetime, the missiles are placed under the supreme allied commander in Europe in time of emergency and the missiles "are targeted in coordination with U.S. Strategic Air Command targeting plans."

The British have reserved the right to withhold use of their nuclear arsenal, the report points out. But so, too, has the United States, whose forces can only be used in defense of NATO on authority of the president.

The French forces — 80 submarine-launched missiles and 18 on land — are much more clearly stated to remain under national control in an emergency. France withdrew from the military portion of the NATO alliance in 1966.

However, France and Britain are both signers of the basic 15-nation NATO treaty of 1949 and that treaty, the report said, "commits both Britain and France to come to the defense of the other signatories in a manner appropriate to the attack."

The author of the report, a senior specialist, Charles R. Gellner, said that "no military organization existed at the time this treaty was concluded so whether France refused to participate in NATO's military organization does not matter. The treaty is as binding on France as it is on all signatories."

In portions that tend to buttress Western arguments, however, the report notes that by any measure the Russians have far more intermediate-range missiles and bombers in Europe than does the West.

Since 144 of the 162 British and French missiles are based on submarines, only a handful of those are likely to be at sea at any one time, the report says. Thus, they should not be equated with Soviet land-based SS-20 missiles that are always ready to fire.

Russia Says Quiz of Ship By U.S. Was Dangerous

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A formal Soviet protest Thursday described as "overt lawlessness and dangerous arbitrariness" the action of a U.S. Navy destroyer in approaching a Soviet freighter off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua on July 30 and asking for details of its cargo.

The Soviet protest note, delivered to a U.S. Embassy official at the Foreign Ministry, described the Soviet vessel involved, the Alexander Ulyanov, as having been on "a routine commercial voyage."

In an apparent warning against a recurrence, the note said that the United States would have to bear

"full responsibility for possible consequences of such actions."

John R. Hughes, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, rejected the Soviet protest Thursday, saying the U.S. actions "were in no way provocative or in violation of international law." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Reagan administration officials have said that orders remain in force under which U.S. Navy captains off Central American coasts can question Soviet-bloc vessels that they believe may be carrying military equipment. The U.S. position has been that the Alexander Ulyanov was carrying helicopters and other military equipment when it was approached.

As related by U.S. officials several days after the incident, the captain of the USS Lynde McCormick approached the Alexander Ulyanov 55 miles off the Nicaraguan coast and asked by radio for details of its origin, destination and cargo. The Soviet captain was said to have replied that his cargo was general merchandise, and the U.S. vessels made no effort to prevent him from continuing his voyage.

The Reagan administration has contended that Soviet-bloc military equipment has been reaching Nicaragua in substantial quantities since 1981, with shipments concentrating on heavy equipment such as tanks, artillery and aircraft. The U.S. officials maintain that some of the equipment is being passed on to anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador.

U.S. Allows Development In Alaska Wildlife Area

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department has removed an island wildlife refuge from the protected wilderness system to allow construction of a major oil exploration staging base, including two airstrips designed to serve C-130 Hercules and jet transport planes.

Alaska's St. Matthew Island, which Congress voted in 1970 to keep "untrammeled by man," was described in an Interior Department memorandum of 1981 as "certainly as close to pure wilderness as can be found in the United States today."

The department decided Wednesday to trade "temporary use" of a 4,110-acre (1,664-hectare) piece of the island for permanent title to patches of new wilderness area amounting to 14,175 acres.

Within hours, seven environmental groups, calling the trade "one of the most damaging and worst of precedents ever set for wildlife management and conservation in this country," filed suit to stop it in U.S. District Court in Anchorage.

William P. Horn, deputy undersecretary of the interior, said Wednesday that the land swap "constitutes a net benefit to the refuge system," since temporary leasing of St. Matthew has given the department permanent title to three times its acreage in wilderness land.

But the environmentalists said that St. Matthew Island is more valuable wilderness than the lands being acquired and that oil spills and the roar of jets are certain to ruin it as a nesting habitat. They also argued that the 14,000 acres being acquired are already sufficiently protected as wilderness.

Atlantic Richfield Co., the seventh largest oil company in the United States, has had its eye on rugged, tundra-topped St. Matthew Island since 1981, mainly because its location, 250 miles (400 kilometers) west of the Alaska mainland, puts it relatively close to prospec-

tive oil-rig sites in the Bering Sea. The island, home of as many as five million protected waterfowl, was included in a 1970 congressional ban on development. When Atlantic Richfield asked the Interior Department for permission to build an air base there in March 1981, the answer was a flat no.

But soon afterward, the U.S. Geological Survey advised Atlantic Richfield to pursue its request "through appropriate channels" and the oil company discussed the possibility of a deal with a consortium of Alaska Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos. The Alaska natives told the Interior Department that they would like to arrange a swap.

That swap was consummated Wednesday, when Mr. Horn signed an agreement with three Alaska native corporations, known collectively as the CIRI Group.

■ Study of Waste Disposal

Cass Peterson of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The Reagan administration has set up a group under Interior Secretary James G. Watt to explore the possibility of using federal lands to store hazardous waste generated by private industry.

The idea has been advanced periodically within the Environmental Protection Agency for nearly a decade, on the ground that public protests have made it nearly impossible for industries to find waste sites on their own. The plan has been scrapped each time, mainly with the argument that taxpayers should not be expected to deal with private industry's waste.

The group, to include representatives from 10 cabinet-level departments, five White House offices, the EPA and the National Academy of Sciences, is to make recommendations to Mr. Watt's Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment.

Critics immediately warned that the move would put Mr. Watt in ultimate control of a large part of the government's hazardous waste policy.



The Associated Press

BLACKED OUT BY BLAZE — New York's garment district remained dark Wednesday as Madison Square Garden, lower left, and the Empire State Building, right, lit up for the night. Officials said a water main ruptured, causing a fire in an underground power substation. The heat

was so intense that it shot up an air shaft and started a fire on the roof of a 25-story building. The outage came during the garment district's "market week" when buyers from across the country come to order winter and spring clothing, and losses were estimated in the millions.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency Runs Bogus Chemical Firms

By Leslie Maidand Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal drug agents seeking to draw out potential producers of hallucinogens and other illicit drugs have been operating bogus chemical companies that sell materials and instructions for the manufacture of such dangerous drugs. Then they arrest their customers.

The front companies have attracted business by placing advertisements in magazines, including Popular Science, Biker Lifestyle and High Times.

Officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration acknowledge using the tactic in recent years to unmask secret producers of such drugs as LSD, PCP and methamphetamine, although officials declined to say how many cases had been tried or over what period.

Dean Laitner, editor of High Times, a counterculture magazine, says he is upset at being unwittingly used to help trap readers. "I think it's entrapment," he said.

Entrapment can be used as a legal argument for the dismissal of charges on the ground that the government induced a crime that the defendant would otherwise not have committed. However, the government can prevail if it proves the defendant was predisposed to commit the crime.

"We feel it's a viable enforcement technique," said David Cannaday, deputy chief of the Drug En-

forcement Administration's Dangerous Drug Section.

One recent case in Michigan provides an unusual picture of how the technique has been used.

Carl Peterson 2d, 33, responded to advertisements in Popular Science and received a catalog from Universal Solvents in Illinois.

Mr. Peterson, who admits he planned to make methedrine and used an assumed name when he wrote for more information, asked about a component in the manufacture of methedrine, methyl benzyl ketone.

The reply Mr. Peterson received from Universal Solvents last Au-

gust concluded: "The sale and manufacture of this chemical is prohibited unless one is registered with the government. The bottom line is this: We cannot legitimately make or sell this chemical, but we can supply all chemicals and equipment necessary to produce it without restriction."

Mr. Peterson, who had no previous criminal record, recalled what happened when he went to the Universal Solvents office. "They gave me the formula and said if I needed any help, call, and I could talk to a chemist, and he'd help," he said. "I asked, 'Isn't this unlawful?' because I knew it was against the law to make. But he said, 'No, it's public information, and there's no problem on this.'"

When he left he was followed, and the next day agents armed with a search warrant seized the kit and arrested Mr. Peterson and two friends on drug conspiracy charges.

A few weeks ago he entered the Terre Haute Prison Camp in Indiana to begin serving a two-year sentence while his case is on appeal.

His lawyer, Joseph Jenkins, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, criticized the DEA. "They're walking a fine line on this, saying it's not illegal to buy the chemicals but illegal to put

them together to create a controlled substance," Mr. Jenkins said. "These chemicals are not normally available. They create the crime by providing the kit and the instructions."

Thomas P. Puccio, the former federal prosecutor who supervised the FBI's Abscam operation and who spent years prosecuting narcotics cases, questioned the value of this tactic.

"You're not likely to get any real criminal with this approach," Mr. Puccio said. "Only amateurs would respond to ads like that. It seems to me that the DEA could find better things to do with its resources."

The report was prepared by Dean R. Gerstein of the National Research Council and Gus Miller of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, based on a study of a sample population of 8,300 people in Erie County, Pennsylvania. The researchers drew some strong conclusions from their data.

First, they said, the widening gap between the longevity of men and of women may eventually be erased. Both women and men can be expected to die at earlier ages statistically because women now smoke almost as much as men.

Longer Life for Women Attributed to Less Smoking

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A research team has concluded that the reason women live longer than men is that women have smoked fewer cigarettes in their lives, according to a new study in Public Health Reports, a journal published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The conclusion contradicts the speculation of other researchers over the years that job stress and style of life might explain the 7.6-year gap in the life spans of men and women.

The report was prepared by Dean R. Gerstein of the National Research Council and Gus Miller of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, based on a study of a sample population of 8,300 people in Erie County, Pennsylvania. The researchers drew some strong conclusions from their data.

First, they said, the widening gap between the longevity of men and of women may eventually be erased. Both women and men can be expected to die at earlier ages statistically because women now smoke almost as much as men.

Second, insurance companies that now charge women lower premiums but also give them lower benefits based on sex are "probably doing this on the basis of the wrong factor," Mr. Gerstein said. Insurance benefits should be calculated on the basis of a history of cigarette smoking, not gender, he said.

The new study does not necessarily contradict the idea that stress may be a factor in men dying earlier," Mr. Gerstein said, "because it could be that stress causes men to smoke and so both contribute. But I am not inclined to think that. I think that whatever other factors are left over after smoking is subtracted don't account for much."

In their study, the researchers determined that if cigarette smoking were eliminated as a factor and the higher rate of violent death among young men were discounted, there would be no difference in the life spans of men and women.

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Ready, Aim, Negotiate

If you are confused about the Reagan administration's approach to Central America, the news of the last two weeks is enough. What was billed as strictly routine—sending battle fleets and staging massive maneuvers—is now said to have been calculated, peaceful therapy. And, Secretary of State Shultz says, "It is showing results."

So be it. If the administration wants to turn a check, that is all to the good. President Reagan all too recently scorned negotiation with the region's revolutionaries. Check, he now calls it a positive sign that his special envoy met Salvadoran and Nicaraguan leaders.

What will "work" to the U.S. advantage in Central America are arrangements that advance peaceful political evolution and respect for every country's independence. Neither objective justifies the forcible overthrow of Nicaragua's leftist regime or abetting the almost random killing in El Salvador. What will open the way for negotiations is not a Soviet-U.S. propaganda contest at sea, but a more careful use of U.S. power and influence to end El Salvador's civil war and to promote democracy in Nicaragua by peaceful means.

If it is diplomacy Mr. Reagan wants, he may have his opening. A plainly baffled Fidel Castro now talks of pulling his advisers out of Nicaragua if the United States reciprocates in El Salvador. The Sandinista rulers of Nicaragua endorse the idea and talk of a regional deal to end all arms shipments to El Salvador.

That is broadly the course urged by the patient Contadora mediators from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. Rhetorically, at least, peace is in the air.

It could be hot air—but, assuming a modicum of good faith, what next?

A sensible step is to let Richard Stone, the presidential envoy, seek a basis for a deal in El Salvador, looking toward a supervised armistice and eventual elections. Making Cuba a party to the discussion, as urged by the Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, could help.

On the face of it, the agendas of the government and insurgents in El Salvador are incompatible. The government offers to discuss only the left's participation in elections; the left first wants some power in the interim regime that prepares the vote. But both sides should be sick of the wild killing, which has not much advanced anyone's cause. A military standoff can be a powerful incentive for compromise.

Mr. Reagan's ability to intervene or to help the government achieve "victory" is obviously limited. But the aid funds he has so far has surely reduced the insurgents' expectations, too.

When Mr. Stone finally obtained a meeting with a Salvadoran leftist leader, it was in Bogota, with Colombia's President Betancur, a conservative, as the go-between. Mr. Stone doubtless found this rebel, Ruben Zamora, a disenchanted democrat, not a rabid revolutionary. The guarantees for pluralism that the United States seeks may be important to Mr. Zamora. Repairing relations among such leaders should have a high priority.

Negotiations, by definition, require compromises. Mr. Reagan has come perilously close to widening conflicts that he should want to contain. Central America's leftists have come dangerously close to forgetting their vulnerability. If the shared benefits of a settlement are mutually understood, it may now be possible to stop the killing and discuss the future in a new tone of voice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Costly Compliment

The strong dollar is a compliment that the rest of the world is currently paying to the United States, but an expensive and inconvenient compliment. As the dollar rises against other major currencies, the prices of American exports rise abroad and foreign imports become more competitive than ever.

Governments say they are intervening in the market, selling dollars to restrain the dollar's rise and buying other currencies to bid them up. That kind of operation is useful to damp down fluctuations in the rates and to make the speculators' games a little more risky for them, but it won't have much effect on the basic alignments of the currencies.

There was a time when governments could hold rates pretty much where they pleased, but those days are gone forever. Money now moves across borders in such volumes and with such speed that no government has the resources to offset it. The rates are being set by much deeper forces. One of them is the impression, widespread around the world, that the United States is a safer place than most to park money. Another is the forecast of a promising recovery of the American economy. After a year of repeated debt and currency crises in Latin America and predictions of weak growth and rising unemployment in Europe, a lot of

people have been moving their wealth to the United States. That tends to push the dollar up, and there is not much that the United States can—or ought to try—to do about it.

But the strong dollar has other causes, which ought to be of real concern to Americans. They arise from the federal government's gigantic budget deficit. The most recent rise in the dollar's international value is apparently related to the very large borrowing operations that the Treasury has been conducting as it proceeds to finance the rapidly rising debt. The deficit is pushing up interest rates, and the interest rates attract funds from abroad. Foreigners sell their own national currencies and buy dollars. That bids up the price of the dollar in the continuous auctions that go on in the trading rooms of the big international banks.

It would be nice to think that someone in the government might somehow, by pulling invisible wires, manipulate the market and force those interest and exchange rates down silently and painlessly. Unfortunately that is not possible. Intervention isn't capable of it. The only remedy likely to make much difference is reducing the deficit. Until that happens, interest and exchange rates will continue to cast a shadow over the recovery of the economy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

De Facto Industrial Policies

America's industrial policy is not rooted in a general governmental economic approach, unlike its traditional fiscal and monetary policy. Nevertheless, in practice there are governmental measures that constitute a de facto industrial policy, although the pretext for their existence is given as national security, development of high technology, amelioration of the unemployment problem or import control.

Similarly, although West Germany has in principle adopted a market economy, it maintains an industrial policy under the guise of regional or social policies.

—Hiroko Ueno, professor of economics at Seikei University, in Look Japan (Tokyo).

A Salvadoran Front Line

Both President Reagan and his critics need to stand back and look at what the United States is trying to achieve in Central America. The aim is to prevent the replacement of brutal right-wing regimes, which the United States had tolerated far too long, by equally brutal left-wing ones.

The front line is El Salvador, not because it is yet a country where the rule of law and human rights mean much (although far-right savagery is slowly being tamed) but because, as last year's election showed, at least two-thirds of its people object to being "liberated" by the revolutionary left.

If, but only if, President Reagan concluded

that the Salvadoreans had lost the stomach and the means to fight, would he be right to abandon the country and make a stand on the next defensible hill. Democratic but feeble Honduras is an easy target for guerrilla penetration. Guatemala's bloodthirsty soldiers make that country a hard place to fall back on. That leaves Mexico's southern border and Costa Rica's northern border as the alternative places to make a stand. Better, surely, to hold the line at El Salvador.

—The Economist (London).

Just as a string of military successes against Marxist guerrillas transformed the mood in San Salvador, the appearance of Henry A. Kissinger on the Central American stage revived fears that El Salvador might be sacrificed to a U.S.-Soviet accommodation.

Salvadoran officials have become much too astute to express publicly anything less than satisfaction that so eminent a statesman is concerned with El Salvador. In private they voice concerns about juxtaposition of the U.S. naval display with the Kissinger commission. "We are afraid Dr. Kissinger will talk President Reagan into making the trade," a Salvadoran official told us. That long-feared "trade" amounts to taking the pressure off Nicaragua's Marxist regime in return for keeping hands off El Salvador.

But in San Salvador, if not in Washington, it is an inalienable fact that no Central American nation can be secure while a Sandinista regime calls for "revolution without borders."

—Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

FROM OUR AUG. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: How Americans View Japan

TOKIO—Count Okuma, in a series of articles in the "Hochi" discussing Japan's world position, has said: "The rise of Japan has caused America to entertain the intention to acquire control of the Pacific. Americans thought Japan would usurp the markets of China and drive them and the Europeans from Asia. American public opinion regards Japan as America's rival, hence a powerful navy must be constructed against the Rising Sun; but I doubt this policy against Japan will continue, since the American government follows public opinion, which is likely to change with better light on the real attitude of Japan. America has no enemy at present, and it will be thoughtless if America purposely makes an enemy by inflaming public opinion against Japan."

1933: Refugee Jews to Palestine

PARIS—A proposal to settle the problem of refugee Jews by sending them to Palestine will be submitted to the World Zionist Congress at Prague this month by the American delegation. Morris Rottenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, has revealed. Palestine is the chief hope of the German Jews, who are now "heimatlos," he said. When questioned about the opportunity in Palestine, he waxed enthusiastic. "There are about 225,000 Jews in Palestine, and the number was increased by 40,000 in the last two years. Palestine is the one place in the world where there is no unemployment. Agriculture is prospering and considerable progress is being made in the cities as well. The present favorable conditions have been attained within thirteen years."

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America Should View Japan as Equal

By Isaac Shapiro

NEW YORK—Monday will bring the 38th anniversary of Japan's unconditional surrender to the Allies. Almost four decades have elapsed, yet there is continued American reluctance to treat Japan as a mature equal.

For the first time since World War II Japan has a prime minister who has publicly said that true independence is impossible as long as Japan depends on the United States for its territorial security. Yasuhiro Nakasone has also said that the Japanese constitution must eventually be revised because it leaves room for doubt about Japan's possession of its own defense forces.

Mr. Nakasone is clearly paving the way for the emergence of a more independent—although still friendly—Japan. Yet many Americans in and out of government cling to the notion that Japan's security should continue to be guaranteed by the United States under the one-sided Japan-United States Security Treaty of 1960, which is viewed by many as the cornerstone of a semi-permanent, bilateral "alliance."

At the same time they berate Japan for failing to increase its defense spending enough to achieve an effective and independent conventional defense.

America cannot have it both ways. If it wants Japan to remain and be able to defend itself, it must stop asserting a need to preserve the relationship in its present lopsided form. The 1960 treaty is obsolete. Japan stands on the threshold of a new era, with the past four decades serving as a transition from defeat to real independence, including full responsibility for defense.

To help Japan increase its defense efforts, the

United States should move from a bilateral accord to a multilateral defense arrangement in the Pacific, in which Japan would be a leading—but not the only—participant, along with the United States. I think Japan is now ready for this, but it is up to the United States to take the lead.

Americans generally fail to appreciate the profound changes that have taken place in Japanese attitudes toward patriotism and defense since the war. Foreigners tend to count too much on the permanence and popularity of Japanese pacifism. True pacifism—abnegation of the use of force even in self-defense—is a minority movement in Japan. The results of June's upper-house elections confirm the view long held by some that the Japanese people are ready—psychologically, if not economically—to assume responsibility for their defense.

The establishment in Japan of an Alliance for the Promotion of an Independent Constitution and the firm commitment to constitutional revision by the governing Liberal Democratic Party are symbolic of this new attitude.

Many Japanese are heard to say, in effect: "In the past 100 years we have had one constitution that followed a German model and one constitution that followed an American model. Isn't it time for a Japanese model?"

Constitutional change would free Japan from restrictions that theoretically prevent a more significant Japanese contribution to the defense

of the western Pacific. Speaking in New York in May, Prime Minister Nakasone said: "I harbor the dream that the United States, the ASEAN countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and all of the other countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean can come together to create a new economic and cultural sphere in the 21st century."

Such a community could ease America's burden of defending Japan and the western Pacific, without giving rise to justifiable concern about a resurgence of Japanese militarism. The warm reception accorded Mr. Nakasone during his recent visit to Southeast Asia belies the view that Japanese militarism is viewed by Japan's former Asian enemies as a realistic threat.

The Japanese-U.S. treaty can no longer be defended as necessary for restraining long-abandoned Japanese ambitions in Asia.

In any event, Japan is not a probationer, and America is not its probation officer.

Countries, like individuals, need space. It is time the United States stopped pressuring Japan on defense and let it chart a more independent course. Americans might then be surprised to find a Japan willing to shoulder its defense burdens and to participate fully in the global political and economic order in a manner consistent with American interests and with Japan's emerging status as a historically independent, highly civilized and mature industrial power.

The writer, an American lawyer, was born and reared in Japan, where he spent the war years. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Need Is for Arabs to Recognize Israel

By Bayard Rustin

NEW YORK—In 1947 the United Nations agreed that the area west of the Jordan River be divided into a Jewish state and an Arab state. The Arabs refused, invading the state of Israel on the day it was established. Israel defended itself, and was left in control of an area slightly larger than that which the UN General Assembly had authorized. To this day Israel has not been accepted by the Arab nations—except Egypt, which recognized Israel in 1977.

We have since witnessed a series of wars against Israel. There is general agreement that these wars are dangerous and that the dangers involve not only the countries that are directly engaged but also all human beings. The Middle East conflict has exacerbated East-West tensions, it has led to enormous concentrations of armaments in the area, it has facilitated the spread of terrorism, and it has raised the possibility that the nuclear outbreak of war might involve the nuclear-armed superpowers. Ending the Arab-Israeli conflict is therefore vital, even though it would not necessarily bring peace to the Middle East.

After all, there have been about 30 inter-Arab conflicts since World War II that have not involved Israel. By now it is clear that the Arab-Israeli conflict will end only when the Arab states agree to accept Israel as a legitimate sovereign state. The refusal to do so is at the root of the conflict. Despite rumors to the contrary or ambiguous hints, the Arab states have rejected every opportunity to extend such recognition.

So has the P.L.O. Issam Sartawi, its leading proponent of recognition, was assassinated. Yasser Arafat's present difficulties indicate that he could not offer P.L.O. recognition of Israel even if he wanted to.

What has U.S. policy consisted of during this period? Although I am not privy to secret diplomacy, I know from my own experience and from conversations with Reagan administration officials that the general U.S. approach has been to pressure Israel into "concessions." So far as I know there has been no public strategy of pressuring the Arab states to recognize Israel. This is puzzling, since Israel cannot end the state of war—only the Arab states can.

Israel's settlement policy on the West Bank has been misguided from the outset. The extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights, with the appearance of annexation, is similarly imprudent. Other charges that could be leveled against Israel are that it has expanded its borders by conquest and that it is treating its Arab population as second-class citizens. Yet these actions are a direct result of the unending war waged against Israel for 35 years.

Every border expansion was a direct result of warfare that was either initiated or provoked by the Arab states. Israel can scarcely be faulted for trying to secure its borders while it is under constant threat of attack. When Egypt made peace with Israel, the Sinai was returned on schedule. Thus, while Israel's conduct is not without blemish, it is a direct outgrowth of Arab intransigence.

Charges of Israeli mistreatment of Arab residents regrettably are true.

However, within the context of relentless war and terrorism, and in comparison with other nations that face less dire threats, Israel fares quite admirably.

The United States, for example, placed all the Japanese on the West Coast in concentration camps in 1942 without charging them with a single act of sabotage or subversion. Examine Argentina, South Africa, Zimbabwe or any other nation that is threatened by internal violence. Judged by the criteria by which most nations meet such threats, Israel's treatment of its Arab population has been restrained and even exemplary.

It is specious to claim that the Arab refusal to recognize Israel arises from these or other defects in Israel's behavior. It is, rather, the very existence of Israel that the Arab states oppose. The latest evidence has been Arab pressure on Lebanon to try to prevent

that hapless country from signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Given these conditions, U.S. policy should be directed, openly and insistently, at nothing less than Arab recognition of Israel within secure and negotiated borders. Pressure on Israel to halt its settlements is all to the good, but it will be counterproductive without stronger insistence that the Arab states recognize Israel.

I am not such an optimist as to believe that U.S. pressure on the Arab world, or on specific Arab countries, will be successful in the immediate future. There may have to be steps and compromises along the way. But the ultimate objective must be clearly and openly stated to all.

The writer, an American civil rights activist, recently visited the Middle East in a Socialist International delegation led by Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

American-Israeli Relations Are Fine

By Zeev Chafetz

NEW YORK—More than six years after Menachem Begin came to power and a little more than a year after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, relations between Israel and the United States are more harmonious and tranquil than at almost any time since the October 1973 war.

Last summer there were dire predictions by American pundits that Mr. Begin had finally gone too far and that the war in Lebanon would irreparably damage the American-Israeli relationship. American public opinion, including Jewish opinion, was said to be turning against Israel, and many in Congress criticized Israel's conduct of the war.

The Reagan administration was said to be outraged and prepared to press Mr. Begin to surrender the West Bank and Gaza. President Reagan's peace plan seemed to confirm that view. The world waited for the crunch in American-Israeli relations.

But things haven't worked out that way. In contrast to many journalists and professional observers, the American public has apparently had little difficulty grasping the justification for Israel's move against the

P.L.O. Recent public opinion polls show a higher rate of approval of Israel than before June 1982.

Most American Jews remain solidly behind Israel, and the Jewish "spokesmen" who took a vocal part in last summer's fashionable saving of Israel look like drum majorettes without a parade. Congress, which is always sensitive to Israel's popularity among its constituents, has pushed to increase American aid.

Perhaps the single most significant improvement in U.S.-Israeli relations has come from relaxation of pressure for change in Israel's policy toward the West Bank, long the most serious irritant in the two countries' relations. This has led to greater cooperation on other matters, including the United States' Lebanese diplomacy, and has ushered in a period of highly visible mutual admiration between Jerusalem and Washington.

What is behind this honeymoon? How long will it last?

Some observers point out that the Reagan administration, like its predecessors since 1967, is committed to Israeli withdrawal from most of the West Bank and Gaza. They argue that this commitment—now muted in part because of Washington's preoccupation with Central America and in part because, as the election season approaches, the president seeks support from Israel's American friends—will undoubtedly reassert itself in the future.

This is possible, of course. But many Americans seem to be changing their view of both the West Bank and the broader question of the United States' vital interests in the Middle East. What is behind this change?

First, the incessant feuding among Arab countries, splits in the P.L.O. and the three-year-old Iran-Iraq war make a mockery of the premise that any single issue, including the West Bank, is the key to Middle East stability. That, in turn, makes it less important to find an immediate solution for the future of the area.

Second, the refusal by Jordan and the P.L.O. to accept President Reagan's peace plan has underscored the Israeli argument that many Arabs prefer nurturing the Palestinian grievance to settling it. Why, after all, should President Reagan accord greater urgency to the question of the West Bank than do the leaders of Jordan and the P.L.O.?

Third, the Reagan administration now understands that both the Soviet presence in Syria and President Hafez al-Assad's rejectionist approach pose a potential threat to pro-Western regimes such as King Hussein in Jordan and President Amin Gemayel in Lebanon. Israel's cooperation is essential in countering such a threat—and a good working relationship with the United States is necessary to obtain that cooperation.

Such a relationship rests on the Israeli government's confidence that the United States is not actively undermining what Jerusalem considers its vital interests.

Finally, the oil glut has sharply reduced the importance of the Middle East in America's short-term foreign policy. The great political and economic influence of the oil-producing countries and what was seen as the need to placate them on the Palestinian issue are less significant than at any time in the last decade.

It is impossible to predict how long this warmth between Israel and the United States will last. For now, at least, it appears that an essential concert of interest has replaced the suspicion and ambiguity that had marred their relations in the last few years. Mr. Begin is undoubtedly pleased that this improvement has come without the need to compromise any of his basic policies or perceptions.

The writer, on leave from the Israeli government press office, is preparing a book on American press coverage of the Middle East. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

June as a member of the GATT secretariat—I firmly believe that, whatever the manifold economic shortcomings of Japan, France and other European countries, the ability of all countries, including the most powerful ones, to adapt to new challenges and to negotiate internationally implies first of all an endeavor to understand practices and policies existing elsewhere that are based on different national values and cultures.

NICOLAS MARIAN, University of Geneva.

Building Democracy
Regarding "Brinkmanship Is Fine—When It Works" (HIT, Aug. 3): Ernest Canine approvingly quotes a study asserting, "Discrete uses of armed forces are often an effective way of achieving near-term foreign policy objectives." The problem with U.S. policy in Central America lies not so much in the potential failure of brinkmanship in the short-term as in the absence of a clear long-term foreign policy strategy.

While voicing empty demands for "democracy and human rights" in the region, the Reagan administration

has never promulgated a strategy for achieving such ends, short of the short-term "solution" of military pressure. It is the lack of a long-term strategy that proves so clearly upsetting to so many people.

The belief that democracy can be established overnight, be it through negotiations or military pressure, is clearly false. That elections are held is not in and of itself proof that democracy prevails, nor that subsequent elections and alternation in government may follow.

To be self-sustained, democracy needs the consent of the governed and a political culture. These fundamental ingredients of democratic nation-building should not be ignored in a foreign policy.

IVO H. DAALDER, Oxford, England.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Nub Of Both's Problem

By Colin Legum

LONDON—The problems facing reformist prime ministers in South Africa are immense, and have defeated stronger leaders than P.W. Botha. Jan Smuts and his able lieutenant, Jan Hofmeyr, were ruthlessly discarded in the 1940s when their policies were seen by the white electorate as too liberal because they were speaking of, although not yet acting on, the need to get away from a segregated society.

A different stripe of politician, Hendrik Verwoerd, was blocked when he tried to reform the country by engaging in full-blooded apartheid in the late 1950s and early '60s, because the electorate, as represented by the National Party's all-powerful parliamentary caucus, refused to accept the economic costs involved in carrying out the Tomlinson Commission's recommendations to give some semblance of viability to Bantustans.

Mr. Botha's immediate predecessor, John Vorster, was discouraged after the collapse of Portuguese colonialism in 1974, he understood that without change the republic faced a future "too ghastly to contemplate."

In September 1978 Mr. Botha became the first prime minister to make a serious attempt to change the status quo, albeit along lines that would preserve white power. Serious doubts have now begun to develop whether, if he pursues even his limited ideas of reform, he can survive.

By taking the risk in February 1981 of splitting Afrikaner unity, he spawned a new force on his right that threatens, if not to bring him down, at least to block him from going as far or as fast as he would like his chosen path of reform.

The dilemma facing Mr. Botha is the same as the one confronted by the more redoubtable Smuts, Hofmeyr and Vorster: They understood the need for reform but failed to persuade the bulk of the white electorate. Those who stood to gain from real reform—the black majority—were voiceless, and so could not be rallied to underpin the prime minister's position in Parliament.

The leader of the opposition, Dr. F. W. de Klerk, has put it this way: "A white politician spends most of his time during an election asking whites to vote for him so that he can go to Parliament and spend most of his time talking about what to do about blacks, who cannot vote for him in any case."

Mr. Botha has been clever than his predecessors in his manipulative political skills. He has been helped by evidence of growing black power and of the failure of the apartheid system to achieve its aims.

The system can survive only by making compromises—yielding reforms where they are absolutely necessary, as by recognizing black trade unions and acknowledging that urban blacks are a permanent feature of South African society. But there is still a failure to produce an alternative political system to apartheid.

Mr. Botha's government by manipulation is essentially a transitional approach—but a transition to what? It is not that he is less aware of the crucial nature of South Africa's problems than his critics. But to succeed he must educate fellow whites to go in a direction most of them fear.

And here is the nub of the South African predicament: To awaken whites to the risks they face if they don't adapt, the prime minister must emphasize the dangers, but to do so is to strengthen the very fears that incline voters toward the old hard line of white supremacy.

In a typical speech, Mr. Botha has asked: "If we as nationalists and Afrikaners were today in the position where we had no franchise in our own area—neither on the national, nor provincial nor parliamentary level—would we be satisfied with that?"

Referring to the Afrikaners' cherished belief that they are God's chosen people in Africa, he has declared: "I must accept one thing. The God I believe in is big enough to be the God of others as well."

And: "Must we just aspire to peace for ourselves, or must we try to ensure peace for the other communities in our country as well? Violence is to solve nothing. The only policy is to deal with the realities of our country by recognizing the rights of all."

The question is whether he can lead a revolution from the top.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Armenians in the News

In reporting Armenian terrorist acts, you invariably repeat the Armenian accusations against Turks. You do not, as a rule, tell your readers what motivates Irish terrorists, for example.

Do you not realize that the primary objective of Armenian terrorists is to get the press to publicize their allegations? The terrorists know they have access to free publicity every time they shed blood.

MANMOHAN SINGH, New Delhi.

I find your reporting on Armenians and Armenia Turkish-biased.

H. ARSLANIAN, Brazzaville, Congo.

Industrial Policies
Regarding the editorial "Industrial Policies" (HIT, June 30):

I should like to congratulate you very warmly for the content and spirit of your leading editorial on a theme which I would call "ideology and mutual understanding."

As an economist working in the field of structural adjustment and trade policy—until the end of last

J. Robinson, Economist, Is Dead at 79

She Was a Collaborator Of Keynes at Cambridge

New York Times Service

LONDON — Joan Robinson, 79, a Cambridge University economist with socialist views who was a collaborator of John Maynard Keynes, died Aug. 5 in Cambridge. She had been ill for several years and in a coma for months.

One of the world's foremost economists, she was part of the circle of Cambridge scholars who helped Keynes formulate his theory of full employment. She later elaborated that theory and made contributions in international trade and the economics of growth and development.

Her name was repeatedly submitted for the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, but she never won the award. "I was surprised that she never received the Nobel Prize," said Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who did win the award and whose ideas Mrs. Robinson contested. "She has been a very contentious figure, but also a very important figure."

From the earliest days of her career, Mrs. Robinson developed a reputation for questioning the direction professional economics was taking. In 1933, for example, she published "Economics of Imperfect Competition," which said that economies did not consist of the perfectly competitive markets that are so often assumed in economic theory, and which offered alternatives.

"She was a major figure in 20th-century economics partly because she did not just go along," said Duncan Foley, a Harvard College economist. "As a result, she was a rallying point for many people who thought mainstream economics was becoming too apologetic."

Mrs. Robinson was outspoken about the issues she considered most important — from the injustices of capitalist economies and the problems of the Third World to the danger of the arms race. She was known to say that the purpose of studying economics was not to acquire a set of ready-made answers to economic questions, but to learn how to avoid being deceived by economists.

She was born in Camberley, Surrey, on Oct. 31, 1903, to what an associate described as a "family of dissenting aristocrats." In 1926, a year after she completed her studies at Girton College, Cambridge, she married Sir E.A.G. Robinson, a distinguished economist in his own right, who had been a lecturer when she was a student. She was made a professor of economics in 1965, when she was elected to the chair from which her husband, who survives her, had retired.

Satsuo Yamamoto
TOKYO (AP) — Satsuo Yamamoto, 73, a director whose films depicted the brutality of war, died of cancer Thursday in a Tokyo hospital. His films included "Vacuum Zone," about Japanese military life during World War II, and the three-part "War and Man."

Mr. Yamamoto, who was active in leftist movements from his days at Waseda University, where he majored in theater, joined the Toho Movie Studio in 1937. During World War II he was drafted and sent to China. After Japan's defeat he co-directed the first Japanese anti-war movie after 1945, "War and Peace," based on an original script.

His films often portrayed Japanese military brutality before and during the war, as well as postwar corruption in Japanese corporations. Mr. Yamamoto also directed "White Ivory Tower," about corrupt doctors and hospitals.

Sidney Homer
NEW YORK (NYT) — Sidney Homer, 80, economist, author, bond trader and financial raconteur long known as the Bard of Wall Street, died Tuesday in New York of heart disease after a long illness. He was a honorary managing director of the New York investment banking firm Salomon Brothers.

Mr. Homer assembled one of the first professional teams of bond market analysts at Salomon Brothers, including his successor, Henry Kaufman, now one of Wall Street's best-known economists.

First Pier Put in Place For Dutch Flood Wall
BURGHSLUIS, Netherlands — The first of 66 huge concrete piers to support a new flood barrier in the southwestern Netherlands was successfully floated into position Wednesday night, the Ministry of Public Works said Thursday.

The piers are to be placed across an estuary with 63 huge steel gates suspended between them. The gates are to be lowered in stormy weather to form a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) dam.

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES
Details from: The Secretary Associated Hospitals Ballbridge Dublin, Ireland.



RESCUE OPERATION — George Carsten, island keeper on Midway off South Africa's Atlantic coast, with an oil-covered gannet he and his assistants rescued. Hundreds of birds on the islands off the coast, mainly gannets and a rare variety of penguin, have been caught in oil from the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver, which burned and broke in two Saturday. Officials said Thursday, however, that southeasterly winds had spread the slick away from the coastline.

South Korea Pardons 700 Dissidents

United Press International

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan granted clemency Thursday to almost 700 political dissidents and more than 1,200 common criminals to commemorate the 38th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan after World War II.

Although it is a common practice to pardon prisoners on national holidays, Thursday's clemency covered more political prisoners than ever before.

Among those pardoned are 120 people who took part in a 10-day uprising in Kwangju in May 1980 and 10 people convicted of setting fire to a U.S. cultural center in Pusan in March 1982.

The clemency order, which is to take effect Friday, benefits 695 political dissidents and 1,249 common criminals, according to Lee Jim Hie, the minister of culture and information. Some will be freed, some will have their sentences reduced and some will have their civil rights reinstated.

U.S. Inflation Since '76 Makes More Millionaires
WASHINGTON — Thanks to inflation, there may have been as many as 500,000 millionaires in the United States in 1981, compared with 180,000 in 1976, the Internal Revenue Service says.

But what inflation adds, it takes away in real value. The \$1 million in 1981 was worth only \$677,121 in 1976. Broadening the definition of wealth to assets of more than \$300,000, the IRS found 4.5 million persons in the category in 1981, or 2 percent of the population.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT
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Allies of Khomeini Assail Rival Moslems

Reuters

TEHRAN — Some supporters of Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, have seen the country's communist Tudeh Party dissolved earlier this year, are now turning their sights on a secretive group of religious opponents.

Their target is the Hojati Society, which they accuse of rejecting Ayatollah Khomeini's leadership. Criticism of the society has coincided with a campaign against private-sector opponents of the government's economic policies and the resignation of two ministers regarded as favoring private business.

No one has openly accused the two of being connected with the Hojati. But some politicians have closely coupled their criticism of the society with comments on the resignations and economic issues.

The differences between Ayatollah Khomeini's followers and the secretive Hojati revolve around political issues as immediate as the question of who should run the country.

But they spring from what appear to the outsider to be some of the more esoteric points of centuries-old Shiite Muslim theology. The society believes the only figure who can legitimately rule on Earth is the Twelfth Imam, a religious leader who it says has been hidden from human sight since the 19th century but who will return at the end of time to usher in an era of justice and peace.

Ayatollah Khomeini's followers also look forward to the return of the Twelfth Imam, but they say that in the meantime society should be governed by the most prominent religious figure of the day.

They charge that despite the Hojati Society's assurances, its rejection of all authority except the Twelfth Imam's must mean that it does not accept the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Shiite Muslims also believe that the Twelfth Imam will return at a time when corruption and evil on Earth have reached a peak.

The Hojati Society says this means that any attempt to reduce corruption will delay his return and must therefore be avoided at all costs.

Ayatollah Khomeini's followers, committed to restoring social justice after what they see as the evils of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's reign, reject that interpretation.

There has been tension between Ayatollah Khomeini's closest followers and the Hojati Society at least since the Islamic revolution of 1979 overthrew the shah.

In one recent example, the Iranian press reported that in May of this year a crowd of Khomeini supporters had forced Hojati members to close an exhibition they had set up in Tehran to celebrate the Twelfth Imam's birthday.

Iran Says Economy Is Growing Again Despite Gulf War, Property Problems
TEHRAN — The Iranian economy has begun to grow again during the past two years, recovering from the slump that followed the Islamic revolution of 1979, newly published figures show.

The minister of state in charge of budget organization, Mohammed Taki Banki, was quoted this week by the national press agency as saying Iran's economy grew by an estimated 7 percent in the 12-month period that ended in March.

A central bank report issued this week said the economy as measured by the gross domestic product had grown 2.2 percent in the previous year, to 2.62 billion rials (\$30.1 billion). During the year after the revolution, the economy shrank 4 percent and in 1980-81 a further 16.5 percent, the report showed.

It claimed successes for the economy in 1981-82 but admitted many difficulties, among them the war with Iraq, the failure to settle problems over property ownership and the "lack of any single, comprehensive economic program."

Since March, the government has approved a detailed five-year economic plan that is to be presented to the parliament soon.

Two weeks later the Hojati Society said it was "suspending" its activities because of the speech.

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Leni Riefenstahl and one of her photographs of the Nuba.

Triumph of a Will ...

by Joseph Fitchett

MUNICH — At age 81 and seeking vindication, Leni Riefenstahl is finally writing her memoirs, giving her version of how the documentary films she made in Nazi Germany turned her first into the world's leading woman film director and then after World War II into an artistic pariah — and how she regained an audience as a still photographer.

"For years, they wanted the memoirs, but I couldn't, it was too painful," she says. "I didn't want to write if I had to suffer too much to be free writing it."

Originally a movie actress, she directed her first movie in 1932. "Blue Light" is the story of an exceptional woman who is mysteriously guided by a previously unconquered mountain and who is killed by villagers jealous of her unique gift ("It was the story of me," Riefenstahl says now). The success of this film brought her an order from Hitler to make "Triumph of the Will," a hypnotic evocation of a Nazi rally soon after he came to power, and, above all, "Olympia," a four-hour celebration of the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.

She was acclaimed for her artistic success but, critics said after the war, this could not justify works that provided propaganda support for the Nazis. Riefenstahl was never able to make another movie. Gradually, however, she was able to work again (initially using her former husband's name, Jacobs), this time as a photographer. Her images of primitive African tribespeople, capturing a culture just before it disappeared, gained worldwide attention when her book "The Last of the Nuba" was published in 1973.

The revival of her career — inevitably accompanied by renewed controversy about her Nazi background and sensual, violent subject matter — has now driven Riefenstahl to tell her own story. To convince future generations, she wants to recreate her life as she felt it, dramatizing her passion for creation, which, she says, blinded her to the politics of her patron, Hitler.

Bringing to suggestions that she worships a cult of physical beauty, she says her autobiography is intended to explain the aesthetic approach in her work.

This need to justify herself has gradually taken precedence over all her other projects: photography, unfinished films, planned books. "Now I could do things I was prevented from doing for 20 years, but I've stopped everything for the memoirs," she explained in an interview at her home — a casual, functional house in a lakeside village outside Munich.

She has given up on help from ghostwriters. Four of them were tried, but they were "too far from what I feel," she says in her accented, pungent English. "Now I do it with my own hand." It is delicate surgery, laying bare the veins of experience beneath the scar-tissue of polemic. She writes with only an assistant, Wera Bauer, an admiring young woman who lives nearby and comes daily to the pine-scented house. The only other regular visitor is her longtime cameraman, Horst Kettner, 40.

Both women work looking out into the woods, seated at a long white desk with tape recorders, electric typewriters and boxes of files containing correspondence, clippings and court judgments from the stream of lawsuits she has filed, and won, over what she says are slanderous exaggerations about her Nazi links.

Daily, she dictates her recollections of one of this century's longest artistic careers, beginning as a film star in mountain-climbing romances, a popular genre in Germany in the 1920s. Her assistant types each episode, then

helps her go over it line by line, weighing each word, testing synonyms that might recapture the moment more vividly.

"She starts early every morning," Bauer explains, "except occasionally when she has had a painful night." In a skiing accident three years ago, Riefenstahl broke her hip badly (a similar fracture in childhood cut short her first artistic ambitions as a dancer). But a plastic hip has not ended her scuba-diving expeditions to the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean, in pursuit of her latest artistic passion, underwater photography, which she took up at 70.

Looking decades younger than her age, she makes an entrance down her home's open stairs, wearing high heels despite her fragile hip. A simple cream dress and rope of pearls sets off her hair, now blonde, although she was brunette in films. She has the kind of imperishable beauty that, even her critic Susan Sontag concedes, "only gets payer, more metallic and healthier-looking with age." In her smile, there is a flash of the engaging, confident young beauty who conquered mountains and men, knew it and loved it.

In her new, serene mood, she has agreed to release the rare volume published with "Olympia," a book of ravishing black-and-white stills from the film, including some of the first nudes in movies. "Let people see for themselves that it is about sport and not a kind of pro-German hymn," she says, "that it seeks a kind of abstract beauty by putting bodies against the sky instead of an ordinary background, yes, that it is most of all about beauty."

Her conception of beauty is offended by the work of postwar West German filmmakers. "The new generation of Germans can't make art because they are afraid. It's a kind of sickness," she says. "They can't be proud, and they are not comfortable with beauty. It's fantastic, no? We all want to be beautiful, it's normal so."

Her aesthetic passion — until the memoirs interrupted other activities — focuses on an extraordinary form of underwater photography she discovered through Douglas Faulkner, an American photographer, who has become a friend. "He's crazy, but a good artist is always crazy, at least in most people's eyes," she explains, "and I've always been drawn to exceptional people."

Introduced by Faulkner to ocean reefs around the world, she discovered myriad tiny marine animals that appear dull to the unaided eye but, under special lighting and with filters, become brilliant objects, resembling psychedelic plants or baroque jewelry.

"To get this, you must be a photographer, not just a diver with a camera," she says, as the slides are being shown. "You must have passion."

The images — each a kind of abstract painting — flow into one another with the compelling continuity of her early films. In the darkness, watching the slides, Riefenstahl seems to loosen up and move slightly away from the set responses that she has given in countless interviews.

The uncompleted project she regrets most, she says, was a planned film on Penelope, the Amazon heroine of Heinrich von Kleist whose tragic mixture of male pride and female passion fascinates Riefenstahl.

"I never felt any different from men," she says. "But sometimes men were jealous of my success, especially because I was a woman." A feminist in practice and a half-acknowledged heroine of the women's movement, she shunned the cause because, she says, only exceptional individuals interest her.

She does not want to elaborate on this subject or on politics. "My problem is time," she insists, gesturing to a shelf of film cans. "I've

kept my footage on African tribesmen for 18 years because only I can edit it, but I've always had to concentrate instead on taking pictures to make money."

Africa opened up to her in 1956, when a friend unexpectedly repaid a prewar loan, and she was able to afford a plane ticket to Kenya. Using simple camera equipment, she started filming tribal life, and eventually succeeded in capturing extraordinary scenes of ritual among the Nuba in southern Sudan. "It was a pure world, which I alone was able to photograph before it was destroyed, corrupted from within by civilization."

The film project never materialized. Invariably, at the last minute, financing would dry up, arrangements would be canceled and work halted, apparently because of threats of a public scandal if she were permitted to direct a movie. "Every time a contract was signed, my enemies shot," she says.

Effectively barred from movie cameras, she turned to Leicas. "Everywhere I looked, I saw film. What I could have done, though, I wasn't able to," she says. But what of her celebrated photographs? "Only my small children," she says, wistful about the films she wanted to make.

Gradually, European magazines began to use her pictures and commission her work. She covered the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich for The Sunday Times of London, and the next year, a Munich publisher decided to issue her first book on the Nuba tribesmen, some 15 years after she started filming them.

Despite public acclaim, her African pictures were criticized by Sontag and others for exalting physical force, primitive sensuality and collective obedience over themes, critics say, that foster Fascist values.

Riefenstahl takes strong exception. "The tribesmen fascinated and impressed me by their beauty, harmony and prudence. Their strength! It is their strong, genuine feelings."

Since she took the pictures, even these remote Nuba villages have become dreary shantytowns where ancient ritual has become a tatty tourists' show.

"People have accused me of bribing the Nuba to perform for my camera. That's another lie. We won their confidence by living among them and administering simple medical care. You can't get pictures like mine by paying for them, not at least of exceptional people like the Nuba."

Of her lifelong celebration of the human body, another critic, Jonas Mekas, seems to offer the most perceptive summation up: "If you are an idealist, you'll see idealism in her pictures; if you are a classicist, you'll see an ode to classicism; if you are a Nazi, you'll see Nazism in her work."

Extraordinary beauty has always attracted Riefenstahl. In Japan recently for a major retrospective of her photos, she managed to shoot a series of full-frontal nude portraits of a secretive Japanese group who tattoo their bodies in rich, abstract designs. The only parts of their skin left untouched are their hands and faces, so they can walk in the streets without being recognized.

But this material may never reach the stage of a Riefenstahl book. "I just work on the memoirs now, that's why I don't give interviews any more," she says, drawing a visitor down beside her on the workbench where she sorts her thousands of slides. African tribespeople, skiers and other athletes, underwater scenes and friends from all over the world: the slides lie ready for another scheduled book, "The World of Leni Riefenstahl."

"Time, so much of it when I could hardly work, now so little when I have so much to do," she says.

At first glance, the figures in these portraits are magnetic, drawing viewers into the picture; Riefenstahl has a sense of drama. But as soon as the viewer reacts, the figures become strange. They no longer seem real. Riefenstahl has used light, color and form to turn people into lifeless statues.

When she photographs a ritual occasion in which tribal members cover themselves with a gray paintlike substance, her camera so magnifies the bodies that they look as if they were molded out of clay. The longer the viewer stays with a picture, the more phantasmagorical it becomes. A person — seen only as a gray form — echoes the shape of a gray rock, looks inanimate. Like the ape-like figures in the film

Continued on page 9W

Recipe for a Publishing House

LONDON — Sven Erik Bergh is an international book publisher who keeps his staff to a minimum and his office in his briefcase. He uses free-lance editors and translators and his largest company, in Malmö, Sweden, employs only four people. Instead of renting offices in the countries where he has publishing houses — Swit-

MARY BLUME

zerland, West Germany, Spain and his native Sweden — Bergh buys a home, a grand piano for his wife — a concert pianist — and a recipe book for himself because he does the cooking.

Recently, Bergh bought a house in New York's Westchester county, a Steinway and a copy of Betty Crocker. The signs were clear: Bergh was going to set up business, and so he has. Using New York and Chicago distributors, he will start publishing under the Bergh Westchester Press, Inc. imprint in 1984. The titles remain secret for the moment, but he plans to publish up to 10 books a year, starting off with European and African authors.

Print runs will be small. "I think the States now has room for so-called small books," Bergh said while passing through London on his way to New York. "I have a certain advantage over my American colleagues since I can read non-English-language books myself." He is fluent in most European languages and, being multilingual, can rely solely on his own judgment.

"The difficulty for an American publisher is that he has to rely on a reader's report, which will tell him about the literary merits of the manuscript but not about the sales possibilities. If you have to rely on reader and critics, you can end up publishing a dead duck."

Bergh's live ducks have ranged from Thornton Wilder to V.S. Naipaul, from C.G. Jung to Ernest K. Gann, a popular novelist. He has just bought the Swedish rights to Juliette Greco's autobiography, and in September Ediciones Sven Erik Bergh of Malmö will publish a book by Mercedes Salisachs on Pablo Casals.

"I will publish a book on UFOs or a novel on ancient Egypt or Nietzsche's poems," Bergh

says. He draws the line at textbooks and coffee-table books.

Burly and energetic at 71, Bergh was educated in Berlin, where his Swedish father was a shipowner, and took an M.A. in Persian and Arabic at Worcester College, Oxford. Then he was sent home to Uppsala. "Having been to Berlin and Oxford, Uppsala was so boring. I thought I would wait for a miracle and it came." The miracle was to be asked back to Berlin to help out a Jewish-owned publishing house that Gochbels was planning to turn into a propaganda machine.

Bergh joined a big Swedish publisher, Esselte, for a crash course in the trade and came up with such ideas, heretical then in Sweden, as holding cocktail parties to launch a book.

Two days before he was to leave on a trip to America, the Germans occupied Denmark and Norway. He stayed on in Sweden, and the first book he produced on his own was "Defeat and Victories on the European Battlefield from the Persians to the Finns: Winter War."

"It was the first book saying we could win the war. From the time of the ancient Greeks it proved that it was not the size of the army that was important, but the morale." The book was a propaganda attempt to arouse Sweden. "It was to counter defeatism. After all, we could have done something." The first printing was 10,000; within months 45,000 copies were sold.

Sweden remained neutral but Bergh was gazing beyond his own frontier. The Germans had prevented the sale and publication in occupied Europe of English-language books as well as books by blacklisted authors. Bergh went to see diplomats at the British and American embassies in Stockholm and got in touch with British publishers. A network was quickly set up whereby one copy each of books chosen by the British publisher and printed on bible paper were delivered to Bergh's Swedish publishing house by diplomatic pouch. They were then reproduced by offset and exported in sealed wagons as neutral Swedish property to Switzerland. From there they were distributed to the remainder of free Europe and smuggled into the occupied countries.

Bergh made his first wartime trip to London in 1942, when there was still one flight from Stockholm per week: "The Londoners were so

cool that the porter at the Hyde Park Hotel had misplaced the key to the bomb shelter," he said.

In London, Bergh astonished British publishers by offering them a credit in advance of sales of 150,000 Swedish kronor until they had won the war. At the time Rommel was advancing on Cairo and victory did not seem exactly around the corner. "If the Allies had lost the war, the Swedish crown wouldn't have bought anything anyway," Bergh says with a shrug.

His books, which ranged from classics to such novelties as "How Green Was My Valley," circulated from Norway to Romania. When war ended, three trainloads of books in German were ready to be delivered free to the Germans, fulfilling Bergh's hope that "when armistice was declared, books would follow on the heels of soldiers."

Bergh's action was partly pragmatic — "after all, Sweden had the paper, England had the titles" — and partly an act of high idealism. His psychological boost to the British of offering them a large credit got him in trouble with Dag Hammarskjöld, later Secretary General of the United Nations, who pointed out that the transaction had not been approved by the Swedish Foreign Exchange Board.

"Hammarskjöld was very much a civil servant," Bergh says. Unwisely forgetting this experience, Bergh went to work for the United Nations in New York in 1947. "It was typical. They put me in charge of all contracts except in the field I know, publishing. I was in charge of contracts for window cleaning, elevators, things like that." In 1954 he returned to Sweden and to publishing.

In his youth Bergh was a marathon runner, and a statue of him made in 1939 by the Swiss sculptor Alexander Zschokke still stands in the stadium at Basel. "He kept feeding me Easter eggs during the sculpting to keep me still. At the end, I wouldn't have been able to run if I'd wanted to."

Although he is embarking on a new publishing venture in America at an age when he might be happily retired, Bergh really believes he is cutting down. "At least I am trying to," he said. "Everyone in my office is getting older and I have too many books."



Feeding the French in London

by John Vinocur

LONDON — The French go arrogantly to Spain, hardly to Germany, and with a trace of trepidation to England. If maps were Rorschach tests, the Gallic brain, firing on Spain, would probably respond: noise-cheap-hot. Germany gets treated personally if not politically, rather like Saul Steinberg's notion of what lies west of the Hudson River. A Parisian woman who was asked at dinner a while ago if she had ever been there replied, "Why?"

But England, the English, London, make the French nervous. The place is self-possessed, the people not easily dazzled. No amount of posing or feigned superiority move it, and the French, who often expect the world to shield its eyes from their brilliance, are thrown off in advance, knowing that the English won't blink. Since the French are basically most comfortable in embracing countries they think they have discovered, or where they suppose they are greatly admired, another approach is required.

What the French (about 1.6 million of them last year) do about visiting England is to protest themselves. Mostly, they overbid: the shabby becomes the sublime. Feeling insecure, the French on their own in London don't mock, but swoon. A hotel carpet worn woefully is a marvel; a pair of heather-green knee-socks becomes an article of transcendent chic. Everything is original. With absolute determination, local stand-offishness gets translated into reserve; laziness is explained away as an aristocratic sense of pace.

Master needlers and brilliant complainers most of the time, the French drop their elegant contempt in London simply because it serves no purpose. This is the opposite of reflex for many of them, and they are fascinating in this role reversal: a bit timid, exaggeratedly polite and patient, even shy. But the French must eat, even in this altered state, and there the transformation ends.

I'm rather more interested in being around the French at lower levels of beatitude and, spending a weekend in London a while back in proximity of a French couple, felt pretty relieved when food came up. My friends stopped working so hard at being so charmed, and their critical senses slowly returned to them; in no time at all, all the nervousness about being nice for an extended period was gone, replaced by a mood of strained tolerance, authentically French.

They had spent the morning hunting for bath oils at Floris on Jermyn Street, inspecting stationery at Smythson on New Bond Street, and buying shoes. The man at Church's told us that while the French always seemed to prefer a tight fit, the Americans loved loose loafers. Suddenly, in a mood of gathering tension, it was lunch time. The French have been

told again and again that restaurants in London have vastly improved, but in their hearts they don't believe it. You can't eat quaint.

The following preparations had been made: a copy of Henri Gault and Christian Millau's "Le Guide de Londres" was purchased, and telephone calls placed not only to Gault, a leading Paris food critic, but to a few London Frenchmen like Pierre Martin, owner of Le Suquet, a pretty solid French restaurant on Draycott Avenue, and Bernard Rapp, one of the French television correspondents. Like de Gaulle speaking from exile to the nation on the BBC deep in World War II — "Je tiens la France à la France parle aux Français" — they offered theory and specific recommendations. Stay away from anything calling itself "chic," said Bernard Rapp. You could try Tante Claire or Ma Cuisine (it has changed ownership since), added Pierre Martin.

Henri Gault was positively frightening. He said that, in terms of a ratio between population and quality, London was the least interesting city for food in the Western world. The English, he thinks, really don't find it distinguished to eat, although he conceded their restaurants were often decorated better than those in France. But some of the ambitiously decorated ones are more effete theater than food, he warned. My friends shuddered. In the end, Messrs. Gault, Rapp, and Martin sounded a bit alike in their recommendations. Go to ethnic restaurants, they said. Or risk a shot at the couple of mercurial English places.

On our first try, we did as told. Gault recommended Memories of China. But we took Martin's short list and picked the Mayflower Chinese restaurant in Soho over Greek food at the Village Taverna. The Mayflower was a bit of an experience. If the French believe that a Chinese place is really worthwhile, they tend to tell the waiter to make up a menu. They also like to drink beer with Chinese food. This restaurant had no beer, and when the waiter was asked to propose a full meal, he said, distinctly, "I don't do that kind of work. This is a real Chinese restaurant."

For my friends, this was comic insolence out of a Peter Sellers movie, a moment of relief from London's unfailing courtesy, and it helped their appetite. We had corn and shrimp soup, rather peppery but very fresh, steamed chicken that was quite light and not a trace soggy, and a plate of vegetables and beef. It was a nice meal, my friends said, and it cost about £8 (\$12) a person, probably a bit less than something similar in Paris.

From there, we dove in the other direction, toward England. I had already been to Carrier's, about which Henri Gault writes kindly, and found it precious, the food *quelconque*. To my amazement, Martin told our canvasser he thinks well of Langan's Brasserie, which is desperately fashionable, but whose cooking reminds me a little of La Coupole in

Continued on page 8W

... and an Objection to Its Way

by Judith Mara Gutman

PARIS — After lingering behind the scenes for some 35 years, Leni Riefenstahl during the last decade has stepped forward to face a new public as a photographer.

With what some characterize as a masterful manipulation of the media and others as an astute grasp of a mass public's pleasures, the former filmmaker has focused public attention on her photographic work with three books and three picture essays published between 1973 to 1978.

Her pictures often concentrate on the forms and shapes of people, but so worshipfully does her camera rest on their forms that her subjects are made to appear lifeless. It is difficult to think of her work as serious, unconnected as it is to the important photography coming out of West Germany today.

The first of her recent books, "Die Nuba" published in 1973 in Munich, and in 1974 in New York as "Last of the Nuba," contains

richly colored pictures that play up the decorative features of the Nuba tribespeople of the Sudan. It was followed by a larger, grander version, called "People of the Kau," published in Munich and New York in 1976. By 1978, with the publication of her third book, "Coral Gardens," in four cities at the same time — Munich, Paris, London and New York — it was clear that she had established an audience after a three-generation hiatus.

Riefenstahl's pictures are jazzed-up formal conceptions. They play on deep colors that are richly balanced to propel the viewer's eye over a picture's surface, with the help of such standard camera devices as blow-up and pattern. Many of her photos come close to being portraits, the kind of portraits made popular by Arnold Newman in the 1970s, which frame people in their working environments. Newman's subjects often do come more fully alive, but Riefenstahl's blowups tend to bury the figure in the setting. It is often difficult to identify a person as such.

Other Riefenstahl photographs sweep over terrain, trees and grass to create vast new

panoramas. Many look as if they were seen through a movie camera. As in the portraits, Riefenstahl makes vivid use of space, color and shape: reds, grays, greens, browns and white excitingly lock into each other. Patterns play against solids. Light offers contrast.

At first glance, the figures in these portraits are magnetic, drawing viewers into the picture; Riefenstahl has a sense of drama. But as soon as the viewer reacts, the figures become strange. They no longer seem real. Riefenstahl has used light, color and form to turn people into lifeless statues.

When she photographs a ritual occasion in which tribal members cover themselves with a gray paintlike substance, her camera so magnifies the bodies that they look as if they were molded out of clay. The longer the viewer stays with a picture, the more phantasmagorical it becomes. A person — seen only as a gray form — echoes the shape of a gray rock, looks inanimate. Like the ape-like figures in the film

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theater (tel: 31.62.72).
To Aug. 31: "Spoon River Anthology" (Masters).
To Aug. 31: "Happy Days" (Beckett).
Jazz: Galerie Casablanca (tel: 92.56.16) — To Aug. 13: Jivi Honk piano, guitar.
Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
To Aug. 15: "The Artists from Guggenheim State-bound Art."
Schlosstheater (tel: 82.45.66).
OPERA — Aug. 13: "Die Liebesslist" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée de l'Air (tel: 51.90.90).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History."
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 51.21.66).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection of the Stuttgart Linden Museum.
To Aug. 28: "German Photography from 1850 to the Present."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Bing and Grondahl Museum (tel: 21.26.69).
To Aug. 20: "King Gustav VI Adolf's Collection of Danish and Swedish Silverware."
Frederiksborg Palace (tel: 11.14.15).
CONCERT — Aug. 14: Organists Victor Lukas, Erik Arved, James Dalton, Michael Radulescu.
Musikparken Park (tel: 13.69.66).
ROCK — Aug. 18: Kid Creole and the Coconuts.
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 15: Picasso, 60 drawings.
To Aug. 15: The Radio Light Orchestra.
Radio Chamber Choir, Peter Elbak violin, Tadeusz Wojcikowski conductor (Vivaldi, Rueders, Rameau).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 628.87.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 4: "Peter Phillips: Paintings 1960-1983."
Battersea Arts Centre (tel: 67.95.21).
THEATRE — Aug. 13 and 14: "Taller Than Tears," Marmalade Theatre of Montreal, Canada.
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Japanese Print Since 1900: Old Dreams and New Visions."
Drill Hall (tel: 637.95.21).
THEATRE — To Aug. 21: "OPH," Sirens Theatre Collective of Kingston, Jamaica.
Institute of Contemporary Arts (tel: 930.04.93).

WEEKEND

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EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 4: Bruce

McLean.

To Aug. 4: Sculpture by John

McEwen.

London Coliseum (tel: 240.52.50).

English National Opera — Aug. 15, 17,

19: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

Aug. 18: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

Lyric Theatre (tel: 637.95.21).

THEATRE — To Aug. 21: "Bahadur

Kalarin," Naya Theatre of India.

Lyttelton Theatre (tel: 633.08.80).

Aug. 15-17: "Inner Voices" (de Fi-

lippo).

Giveride Studios (tel: 637.95.21).

THEATRE — To Aug. 21: "Famlet,"

"JACOB," "Henry IV," (Shake-

speare) La Compagnia del Collettivo

di Parma, Italy.

Ronnie Scott's Club (tel: 439.07.47).

JAZZ — To Aug. 20: Gil Evans British

11-Piece Orchestra.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel:

734.90.52).

To Aug. 28: Summer Exhibition.

Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12).

Henry Wood Promenade Concerts.

Aug. 13: BBC Symphony Orchestra.

Sir John Pritchard conductor, Janet

Baker mezzo-soprano, Hermann

Winkler tenor (Schubert, Mahler).

Aug. 15: European Community Youth

Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor,

Natalia Gutman cello (Wagner,

Webern, Schumann).

Ballet — Aug. 13 and 14: Vilnius

Ballet (U.S.S.R.).

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel:

222.31.11).

Aug. 13 and 14: "Waspe" (Aristo-

phanes).

Aug. 13: Atticus Odeon (tel:

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TRAVEL

World Below the Surface: Under the Flagstones of Ancient Rome

by John Thavis

ROME.—When Edward Gibbon met his muse on the steps of Rome's Capitol two centuries ago, the city at his feet was a living monument, a landscape in search of a biographer. The British historian picked up his pen and obliged in six volumes. Although few modern visitors to Rome can be bothered with Gibbon's particulars, they still expect the stones to inspire.

Alas, that inspiration nowadays arrives more from a *cappuccino* than a room around the ruins. When it comes to understanding Rome's architectural past, most tourists are frankly let down by the jumbledness of it all.

Even Gibbon's imagination might have been distracted by today's crowds in the Forum and the Pantheon, ceaseless souvenir-peddling, odd or nonexistent museum hours, the general din and, above all, the famous fame-rich traffic that has prompted the authorities to wrap so many marble landmarks in green netting.

There is an alternative, however, to this surface pandemonium. Rome's eternal part, most of it undiscovered in Gibbon's time, and still perfectly preserved—lies about 30 feet (9 meters) under.

Along this little-known subterranean itinerary, accessible through a dozen small doors and passageways, silence still reigns. The stones do not echo the nearest traffic jam.

Monuments are unraveled by "marble rot." In the dead heat of summer, these are the coolest places in the city. And they're the only places where the sense of going backward in time is utterly convincing.

To the archaeologically minded, the sites are among the most important in Italy. They range from a frescoed, second-century Temple of Mithras to the excavated remains of Nero's Golden House. You can walk along the main street of a Roman burial ground beneath St. Peter's Basilica, or pay a visit to a mint-casting columbarium—a subterranean chamber where the ashes of the dead have remained untouched for 18 centuries.

The narrow paths and stairways that lead to these pockets of antiquity are not designed for large groups, but are ideal for individual travelers. All are close to the city center, and a bonus is that entry is usually free or inexpensive.

A few steps from the Colosseum, at the Church of San Clemente, 45 Via S. Giovanni in Laterano, is perhaps the most evocative spot in all Rome, the stuff of which history teachers' dreams are made. San Clemente is a perfect layer cake of the city's religious history: at the ground level is a 12th-century church; below that is the excavated 5th-century basilica; and deeper still is a pagan Mithraeum and two large Roman houses. At this lowest level, standing in a narrow first-century alleyway between thick tufa walls, you can almost hear Nero fiddling.

The Irish Dominicans who run San Clemente can sometimes be persuaded to give a

half-hour tour of the lower levels, where slow and careful excavation has continued for more than 120 years. Entry is through a small door on the north wall, then down a stairway lined with antique fragments. These 20 steps go down about seven centuries to one of the earliest Christian churches, believed to have been built in the early 400s. It lasted until Robert Guiscard's Norman invasion in 1084, after which it was filled in, built over and forgotten. In the 19th century, a curious priest dug through the floor and rediscovered the older basilica. Archaeologists placed supporting pillars as they excavated, eventually digging down to the first-century rooms.

Frescoes depicting episodes from the life of St. Clement have survived the centuries in the damp earth and remain along the basilica walls. What's more striking about this lower church is the beauty of the architectural details—the sunken baptismal font, embedded marble columns and the primitive mosaic pavement.

Near the apex is a stairway built in 300 A.D. that leads down to the first-century level. The main rooms here—probably a nobleman's home—were used in the worship of Mithras, the bull-slaying god imported from Asia by Roman soldiers during the first and second centuries. Inside the Mithraic sanctuary is an altar to the god, discovered here in several pieces. It was probably vandalized by contemporary Christians, who more than once chose to build an early church directly above an abandoned pagan temple.

You can explore the nearby Mithraic "school" for initiates, as well as the rooms of the adjoining house, reached by crossing a back alley. The dozen rooms here are well-lit and often empty of tourists; the only sound is of an ancient spring that still gurgles 30 feet below the modern city.

Lower levels open daily 9 A.M. to noon and 3:30 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 1,000 lire (about 60 cents).

The emperor Nero's Golden House (Domus Aurea), entrance at 136 Via Labicana, once covered so much of Rome that the city was facetiously called "one house." Its center was here on the Esquiline Hill opposite the Colosseum, and succeeding emperors did such a good job of burying it under a complex of baths that it was forgotten for 15 centuries. When the chambers were rediscovered, Renaissance artists, including Raphael, lowered themselves through the ceiling to study the remarkable frescoes and stuccoes—scratching their names on the walls in a bit of forgivable vandalism.

This vast labyrinth of more than 30 rooms is unmatched in Rome for both grandeur and gloom. Although it is sporadically closed to the public, a five-minute walk to the nearby archaeological office will produce a visiting pass that authorizes an unchaperoned stroll through the palace. Bring a flashlight (or borrow one from the custodian) because the most fascinating fresco details are often hidden in dark upper corners.

Nero's interior decorator was the famed Fabullus, whose delicate style in fresco and stucco (later dubbed "grotesque") inspired so much decoration in Renaissance mansions and, some say, Raphael's Vatican loggias. One of Nero's rooms has frescoes that depict scenes of first-century Rome—a rare glimpse of the past. In other rooms are the characteristic framed landscapes, with miniature paintings of animals and gymnasts. There is a ceiling mosaic that shows Ulysses and the Cyclops, and several intact mosaic floors.

The architectural highlight is the octagonal hall, still lit by an oculi that opens through the ceiling into the modern park grounds above. Nearly all the ceilings here are vaulted—using what at the time was a revolutionary technique. Other details match Nero's reputation for fancy: in one banquet room is a wall chamber where an indoor waterfall once fell at the feet of his reclining guests.

Open 9 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.; closed Monday. Periodically closed to the public, but permission to visit may be obtained at the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, 53 Piazza S. Maria Nova; tel: 679.03.33. The office is located just inside the Forum gates near the Colosseum. Admission 1,000 lire.

Although the excavations below St. Peter's Basilica are only 40 years old, the discoveries here have been amazing. A Roman burial ground, used first by pagans and then by early Christians, dates from the first century. Its double row of tombs and mausoleums presents an impressive street scene, and the architectural decoration is unique. Many of the tombs are rich in fresco and stucco work commissioned by the individual families who are buried here.

The English-speaking guide does an excellent and painstaking job, whether explaining the symbolic figures of a sarcophagus or the importance of the earliest Christian mosaic (which depicts Christ as the sun god). He builds a strong case for the Roman Catholic Church's contention that the bones of an elderly man, discovered in the tomb below St. Peter's main altar, are those of the saint himself. The haunting subterranean tour also explains the problems Constantine faced when building the first St. Peter's Basilica in 324. (He had to cut off the roofs of some of the mausoleums, for one thing.) It is an easily digested history lesson, not to be missed.

Visits must be arranged in advance at the Office of the Excavations, Vatican City; tel: 698.53.18. To reach the office, enter through the door to the left of the basilica, past the Swiss Guard. No children under 14 are admitted. Admission 1,000 lire.

In the shadow of the Colosseum, the quiet corner of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (located in the piazza of the same name) evokes medieval Rome so well that it's become a fashionable place for weddings. Few realize that below the attractive 12th-century church lies a two-story Roman house that dates to the second century. The rooms hold original decorative frescoes, some in surprisingly good repair.

The lower levels are entered through a red curtain on the right of the apex down two flights of stairs. The maze of ancient rooms is a little confusing, but the visitor does not need a historical reconstruction to enjoy the wonderful paintings and the sense of being in someone's home. It is enough to know that these Roman rooms were used as a burial chamber by Christians in the fourth century, when the first church was built above. The Christians had already turned one small room here into a chapel and decorated it with paintings of a priest and three martyrs awaiting execution. It may be the earliest artistic rendering of a martyrdom, and stepping into the room the visitor senses that this was a sacred place.

An entirely different effect is made by the pagan frescoes in several of the 20 rooms that make up the Roman mansion. One delightful wall painting shows Proserpine returning from Hades, flanked by Ceres and Bacchus, with cupids escorting them in small boats. In the nearby dining room, frescoes depict naked youths surrounded by birds of every kind—peacocks, flamingos, ducks, parrots and quail. The work here is exquisite, and these are some of the rare Roman frescoes that remain *in situ*.

The Passionist Fathers who run the church—including several English-speaking priests—are usually willing to play your guide to the trickle of daily visitors. They will explain that tradition links the site with the house of John and Paul, two soldiers martyred under the apostate emperor Julian. Their burial place was thought to be beneath the main altar. Tradition also says that three later saints were martyred here after they were discovered praying at the tomb—a legend perhaps illustrated by the religious frescoes in the underground chapel.

Lower levels open 8 A.M. to noon and 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.; closed Sunday morning. No charge.

The tiny church of Santa Prisca, Piazza S. Prisca, is almost lost amid the trees on the Aventine Hill, just above the Circus Maximus. Here, as at San Clemente, early Christians built their church directly over a temple to the pagan god Mithras, which was built into a Roman house. This Mithraeum was only discovered in the 1940s, and it is remarkably well-preserved despite a recent lapse in upkeep; the frescoes have not had time to disintegrate. The sacristan leads visitors through a small garden at the back of the modern church to the door of the excavations—from there they are on their own.

Much of the fresco and stucco decor is still in place, and the visitor gets a clear idea of the temple's layout, with separate rooms for separate rites. A vestibule where animals were sacrificed is still intact. One third-century painting is particularly interesting. It shows the seven stages of initiation into the cult, with scenes of a banquet and a sacrifice. The environment here is less suggestive than at San Clemente, but the details are more fascinating.

Lower level open 10 A.M. to noon on Monday and Friday. Admission 300 lire.



Lower basilica at the Church of San Clemente.

The Columbarium of Pomponius Hylas, a first-century burial chamber is a little further from the city center along the garden-lined Via di Porta San Sebastiano (the 118 bus from the Colosseum stops here). At No. 9 is the entrance to the Tomb of the Scipio Family, itself worthy of a visit. From here, the custodian leads visitors across a small park to a steep, covered stairway.

The decorated chamber below is probably the most perfectly preserved architectural relic in Rome. It is tiny, meant to serve for Hylas's family and perhaps a few others. The remains that hold their cremated remains are set in niches along the walls, which are covered with paintings, mosaics and stucco reliefs. The 10-minute visit will make a lasting impression.

Open 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Sunday; closed Monday. Admission 500 lire. Another hidden gem from the first century A.D. is the Basilica of Porta Maggiore, 7 Piazza di Porta Maggiore, near the train station. The

well-lit ceiling and walls of this small underground temple are covered with fine stucco reliefs that are in near-original condition. The themes are varied, but many seem to refer to stages of the soul's progress. The temple was carved out of the soft tufa rock, probably by a Pythagorean sect, and is thought to have been used as a prototype for the first Christian basilicas in Rome. In the apse is a large relief depicting the death of Sappho, and the ceiling's centerpiece is The Rape of Ganymede. Alongside the mythological figures are praying pygmies, children, animals and garlands worked in a delicate style. They have invited interpretation since their discovery in 1916, but so far no one is certain of their allegorical meaning.

Open Tuesday and Saturday morning by appointment. Permission must be obtained in advance at the Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, 1 Piazza delle Finanze; tel: 460.530. No charge.

Riefenstahl's Photographs

Continued from page 7W

"2001," these figures appear as constructs, not breathing, without a pulse.

This nonhuman thrust works hand-in-hand with Riefenstahl's treatment of pattern. On another occasion, she focuses on a mass of white tattoo marks, which take over the picture field and become pure design, drowning the people they were supposed to enhance. People serve as empty vessels, or as background. What at first seems to be a tribal scene viewed through a fresh eye becomes a chilling picture of figures robbed of humanity.

The pictures fare best when they are accepted as a quick read, a moment with the exotic. They offer a superficial thrill, but the viewer who tries to become engaged with an image finds it is vacuous. It falls apart.

Ute Ekliden, curator of photography at Essen's Folkwang Museum, in West Germany, sees a direct link between Riefenstahl's imagery, her audience and the growth of West Germany's postwar mass magazine market. Magazines like *Der Spiegel* and *Stern*, which together reach 10 million people, or about 16 percent of the population of the 1970s, the continuation to take formula pictures, focusing on faraway people who ring up sales for the mass magazine market. Her photographs, superficially attractive, depend on a reduction of human energy.

Judith Mara Gutman, who contributed this review to the *International Herald Tribune*, writes and lectures on photography.

Stern—and Quick and Submarine, two more sensational magazines—she infused the market with new subject matter: the Nuba and her underwater scenes.

These picture essays, more than her books, established a foundation for Riefenstahl's new public. When she entered the world of photography in the 1970s, she had to find a place in a market that had grown more complex, knowledgeable and sophisticated.

According to Ekliden and Dr. Ursula Prinz, deputy director of the Berlinische Galerie in West Berlin, Riefenstahl's work does not influence serious art and photography in West Germany. "But," Prinz added, "she is fashionable."

Riefenstahl was fashionable in 1934, too, when her first book, "Kampf in Schnee und Eis" (Conflict in Snow and Ice) was published. It was a book of photographs idolizing young blond Germans who loved nature, clambering over sunlit peaks in the dawn of a new day. The popularity of Riefenstahl's work may be linked to other fashionable anti-immunisms. Her camera updated to the 1970s, she continues to take formula pictures, focusing on faraway people who ring up sales for the mass magazine market. Her photographs, superficially attractive, depend on a reduction of human energy.

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Chugging Across the Mexican Desert

by Edward C. Burks

MEXICO CITY.—From the splendid heights of Mont Blanc, where there was no hot water for shaving, it was a short stroll to Copacabana Beach for the evening meal of minced meat with pommes de terre, "which tasted an awful lot like hamburger with potatoes."

While the Mexican National Railways still gives romantic names to its almost-ancient U.S.-built sleeping and dining cars, rail buffs should be on notice that the time may be growing late indeed to sample what's still left of old-fashioned splendor on the country's railways—certainly on the 1,200-mile (1,928-kilometer) line from the Texas border to Mexico City.

Some years back, the Mexicans bought train sets that had once run under the name of the old New York Central's premier New York-Chicago express, the *Twentieth Century Limited*, but now the passenger rolling stock is very old and not well-maintained. These facts, coupled with the Mexican economic crisis, suggest that the national railway is not likely to be modernizing in the near future. In fact, one could argue that the days of the service between Ciudad Juárez on the Rio Grande and Mexico City, now limited to one train daily in each direction, may be numbered—certainly for the international traveler, unless improvements can be made.

For a recent passenger, however, it was very pleasant riding across that vast desert stretch with the great mountains in the distance. No matter that the water was cold and the radio nonfunctioning in my roomette in the Mont Blanc, or that a fly or two took flight. It was still nice, after the mixed-meal party at Copacabana, to pull down the made-up bed and to recline in splendor. A real surprise was the

smooth track, much of it welded rail, eliminating clacks and bumps.

Yet, best of all, was the price. Even with stopovers it was 4,800 pesos, about \$32, including the roomette designed for one person.

On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande just across from El Paso, a motley assortment of old American coaches, dining car and one or more sleeping cars rolls out of the shabby old station at Ciudad Juárez every evening at 6:25. This is El Frontizero, the one and only express nowadays on this line to Mexico City, and the scheduled running time is 36 hours and 30 minutes.

That means two nights on the train, repeated meals in the diner, and early exhaustion of private carry-on beverage supplies for the weary traveler. It also adds up to a lot of scenery missed because of night travel.

On the other hand, it is possible to break up the train trip a bit and to see some cities en route. This can be done by boarding another train first—an earlier daytime train—and switching to the Frontizero down the line.

Travelers accustomed to the convenience and luxury of West European train service will need to make some quick adjustments. Trains do not roll across the U.S.-Mexican border as they are able to slip past frontiers in Western Europe. In fact, they don't roll at all. It is necessary for the air, train, or auto traveler arriving in El Paso to make his own arrangements to get over to the Frontizero in Ciudad Juárez. Also, even with reservations, it is best to arrive long before train time because of the confusion at the ticket windows and to pass through customs.

Starting from El Paso one morning, I took a taxi for the relatively short run across the Rio Grande, through a good part of central Ciudad Juárez and on to the railway station. There were no formalities at the border, but for the trip into the interior I had already obtained the required travel card.

Since I had selected to skip the first leg of the

journey on the Frontizero, I boarded the day train for Chihuahua, leaving at 10:10 A.M. for the four-hour run across the desert. This train was billed as an Italian-built, self-propelled *autotreno* but turned out to be three old coaches without air-conditioning behind a diesel locomotive.

The sun beat down and we high-balled across the desert, enjoying the fresh, dry air. It was like rolling through an old movie set with all those sad adobe villages, scrubby bushes and far-off mountains—John Wayne or even Pancho Villa might have materialized at any moment.

After passing some stubby cornfields, we rolled into the dusty outskirts of Chihuahua in an area of low houses. We were right on time. I grabbed a cab and took the one-mile ride up to the center of town and El Presidente Hotel. I had brought my bags, knowing that El Frontizero would not be leaving for Mexico City until midnight. I checked them at the hotel, changed money at a favorable rate and enjoyed an excellent soup, salad and spicy meat platter lunch for 700 pesos, including tip. From the rooftop restaurant there was a fine view of the city.

Later, heading back to the station, I ticketed myself for Mexico City, with another stopover at Aguascalientes en route, and boarded El Frontizero just before midnight. The roomy compartment was comfortable indeed, and the sleeping was great, especially under a couple of blankets, as we headed upwards to elevations a mile high.

In the morning I woke up to find we were on the outskirts of Torreon in the state of Coahuila, 516 miles south of the Rio Grande but still in high desert and scrub country. About 500 miles north of Mexico City, we pulled off to a spur track and watched the buffing, overweight trainman (who doubled as porter and was content with a small tip at the end of the ride) laboriously throw a switch. That was to permit the other Frontizero to

stream by headed northward. As our train then rolled south toward Mexico City, the great desert slowly began to change into green tropical scenery. There were still high mountains off to the west and now some farms, orchards and truck gardening plots, yet despite the richer soil the overall area was poor.

The train, now 14 cars long and pulled by three diesel locomotives, mounted a steep hill into the old cathedral town of Zacatecas, a handsome city surrounded by green fields, farms and wooded areas. We were 430 miles from Mexico City.

Next came fields of high corn, cattle ranches and extensive vineyards. At Aguascalientes I again detrained, breaking the trip to take a look at a provincial city with its lush, park-like central plaza—the typical *zócalo*—complete with fern-like trees, fashionable, strolling ladies and tooling-around band.

Silverware, jewelry and leather goods are all good buys here, and the Cava Domecq houses in its cellars some 100,000 bottles of Los Reyes red wine, a kind of Mexican burgundy, not to be ignored in a land more noted for its tequila and beer.

On another version of El Frontizero, we were under way again on time at 6:45 P.M., with an overnight run in the high mountains to the capital ahead of us. After dining in Copacabana Beach, I awakened early to catch the views of the mountainous copper-colored landscape and gaze out the window during the long, long ride through the suburbs of the capital. We came to a stop 90 minutes later in the modern passenger station at 8:25 A.M.

P.S. For the heavy rail buff, there is a 260-mile trip about 12 hours in a jammed old train from Mexico City to Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico through some marvelous tropical mountain scenery. Lots of stops. Lots of creaks and pains on arrival—but a trip to remember.

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Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Seoul

by Terry Truico

SEOUL.—It was sultry and sticky in the junior high school classroom, but the 23 young women surrounded by instruments and music stands were oblivious to everything but Mozart. With a nod from the conductor, Lim Wonisk, strains of *Divertimento No. 1* filled the air, so crisp and professional that it was hard to believe the musicians' average age was just 17. For most, music has shaped their entire lives. Sohn Miae, a first-year student at Seoul University, started violin lessons in the second grade. Fifteen-year-old Kim Yu Jeong has played the violin since she was 5.

The Seoul Youth Chamber Orchestra was gearing up for its appearance Friday at a youth music festival in Aberdeen, Scotland. It is the first Korean orchestra to perform in Europe.

Visitors to the South Korean capital are often surprised by the mania for Western classical music that permeates nearly every level of society here. And though Seoul has its share of rock enthusiasts, in most instances the music wafting in the background was composed by Bach, Beethoven or Tchaikovsky.

Cab drivers listen to Seoul's classical music station or serenade riders with Handel cassettes. Music-box strains of Beethoven's "Für Elise" greet telephone callers placed on hold.

Dvorak's imposing New World Symphony heralds a blouse commercial on television. And Seoul's Dea Han Music Company is always jammed with customers leafing through volumes of sheet music as if they were magazines.

All this seems striking given South Korea's relatively brief history of occidental music. Once known as the Hermit Kingdom, Korea opened its doors to the outside world in 1876, nearly 200 years after Japan. Classical music arrived soon after, brought by hymn-singing Christian missionaries and military bands. Yet it was not until the close of World War II and the subsequent end of Japan's 35-year occupation of the Korean peninsula—that classical music reached the average Korean. Indeed, the real history of Western classical music in Korea spans just over 30 years.

Most observers agree that much of classical music's appeal derives from the simple fact that it is Western. "We want to be Westernized, and in a superficial way a knowledge of Western classical music is a status symbol," says Peggy Kim, a mother of two in Seoul. Music on records, tapes, radio and television, reaches the average South Korean more readily than theater or dance.

Christianity is also spreading rapidly here, and Lim, the youth orchestra's conductor, maintains that the close associations of classical music with Korea's early Christian missionaries enhances its popularity.

Music lessons, which are time-consuming and costly, carry social cachet. A father casually mentions that he has just purchased for his 12-year-old daughter a violin costing the equivalent of \$5,000.

But whatever the social superficialities, South Korean musicians have a genuine affinity for the Western classics. Korean-born musicians can be found in symphony orchestras the world over, and a number of soloists have gained an international following.

Forty-three South Korean colleges and universities provide music instruction, and hundreds of young musicians go abroad for advanced study each year. Lim estimates that some 2,000 South Koreans are studying in Europe, Japan and America, with more than 60 at the Juilliard School of Music in New York, where Lim studied in 1948.

While the classical music boom extends to Koreans of all ages and backgrounds, it is chiefly mothers and daughters who are caught up in the music-teaching phenomenon. Seoul Yewon, established some 30 years ago and modeled after New York's High School for the Performing Arts, enrolls more than 1,800 students of art, dance and music in its junior and senior high schools. But only about 300 students are boys. "In Korea, sons do not usually study music," observes Park Cheong Sook, an English teacher at the school.

Though some claim this attitude is changing, many cling to the belief that a developing country like South Korea should channel its young men into economy-building fields, leaving the arts to women.

In a nation where men and women do not always share equal social status, a career in music can provide women with some attractive benefits. Matchmakers claim that mastery of the piano or violin greatly improves a young woman's chances for marriage into a desirable family.

A woman who joins a symphony orchestra, chamber group or, better yet, tours the world as a soloist earns enormous national admiration. A career in music is one of the few accepted by Korean society for married women with children. And those who teach music also command high regard, as do instructors in most fields here.

The life of a young Korean music student is one of determination and discipline. The average music student practices between three and six hours a day, often rising at dawn to squeeze in a few practice hours before class.

What drives these young musicians? "Usually their mothers," says Peggy Kim. "I think many mothers wish they could have studied music themselves, but the country's living standard wasn't high enough when they were young."

Riefenstahl portrait of a Nuba tribesman.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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**The world at your
finger tips.**

(Continued From Back Page)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.S. Business Inventories Fell 0.1%

In June as Sales Continue to Increase

WASHINGTON (UPI) — U.S. business inventories shrank 0.1 percent in June, a sign that healthy sales increases were still using up goods faster than they were being produced, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The month's 2.1 percent increase in sales took the inventory-to-sales ratio to a new record low in June, with only 1.36 months of supply on hand in warehouses and on wholesalers' shelves.

"U.S. businesses are accelerating ordering and production to accommodate stronger-than-expected sales while avoiding digging still deeper into their inventories," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said. "Further increases in hiring and output are in store for the months ahead."

Inventories were valued at \$505 billion in June, \$700 million less than in May, the department said. Sales totaled \$371.6 billion, \$7.5 billion more than in May.

Australia to Subsidize Steel Industry

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — In an effort to aid its slumping steel industry, the Australian government announced on Thursday a series of subsidies and measures designed to protect the companies from foreign competition.

Australia's steel producers, facing declining revenues, have laid off more than 10,000 workers in the past two years while pressing the government for aid.

The minister of industry and commerce, John Burton, said the government will provide up to 71.6 million Australian dollars (\$60.9 million) each year in direct subsidies to the local steel industry for the next five years. It also will impose tariffs and quotas on foreign producers to ensure that domestic producers keep 80 percent of the Australian market, he added.

Swedish Firm Signs Satellite Contract

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish space corporation Svenska Rymdbolaget said Thursday that it has signed a contract with France's Aerospatiale and the Eurostatellite consortium to develop a satellite for television and data exchanges in the Nordic area.

The president of Svenska Rymdbolaget, Fredrik Engstrom, said the contract was worth 650 million krona (\$81.9 million). Other contracts for an earth station and satellite control systems have yet to be signed to bring the cost of the entire project up to around 1.3 billion krona.

U.S. Judge Denies Paradyne Request

LARGO, Florida (Reuters) — Paradyne Corp. said Thursday that a federal district judge has denied the company's motion to dismiss a complaint filed against it by the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25.

Paradyne said the court's ruling is procedural and not a ruling on the merits of the SEC complaint. The company said that if it answers the complaint it would assert that it properly obtained a contract for a Social Security Administration data acquisition and response system.

Caltex, Indonesia to Begin Talks

JAKARTA (Reuters) — Formal negotiations between Caltex Pacific Indonesia, the country's biggest oil producer, and the Indonesian government on renewal of contract terms for Caltex's oldest fields will start on Sunday, senior government sources said Thursday.

The sources said that they expect no major problems in the talks. Caltex is jointly owned by Standard Oil of California and Texaco. The talks will determine how much profit Caltex can take from major oil producing fields, including the Minas field, in central Sumatra.

Pemex Renews \$4-Billion Debt Pact

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mexico's state-owned oil company, Petroleos Mexicanos, on Thursday signed a two-year renewal of a \$4-billion bankers' acceptance agreement with an international syndicate led by Bank of America.

Pemex signed the first agreement with the banking consortium for \$2.5 billion in September 1979. The agreement was renewed in 1981 and the amount of financing was raised to \$4 billion.

Jeffrey Sterling To Become Chief Of P&O on Nov. 1

LONDON — Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation PLC said Jeffrey Sterling, recently appointed a deputy chairman, would become chairman on Nov. 1. The appointment had been expected.

Mr. Sterling is to succeed Lord Inchcape, who is to become president and retire from the board. Ian Denholm, previously nominated as chairman-elect, is to remain on the board as a non-executive deputy chairman.

A P&O spokesman said the board has not considered the possibility of merging all or part of Sterling Guaranty Trust PLC, the property group headed by Mr. Sterling, with P&O.

Market sources said a merger of Sterling Guaranty with P&O could be an effective defensive move to ward off Transocean House PLC's attempt to acquire P&O. The Transocean bid, rejected by the P&O board, is currently before the British Monopolies Commission.

KLM to Issue Shares in U.S.

AMSTERDAM — KLM

Royal Dutch Airlines said Thursday that it is preparing to issue about one million new shares, most of them in the United States. The carrier also announced a 25-percent increase in profit for the fiscal first quarter.

KLM currently has about 4.55 million shares outstanding. A spokesman said further details were not available. KLM shares were quoted in Amsterdam Thursday at 165 guilders (\$53.89) apiece.

For the first quarter ended June 30, KLM earned 40.5 million guilders, or 8.90 guilders a share, up 25 percent from a year ago. Revenue was about unchanged at 1.21 billion guilders.

French Reserves Increase

PARIS — France's official

gold and foreign currency reserves rose 19.50 billion francs (\$2.99 billion) in July to 417.28 billion francs, the Economy Ministry said Thursday.

Dollar Gains on Mark, U.S. Court Reaches 9 1/2-Year High

Eases Rules On Banking

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.

Court of Appeals has handed down a ruling that will make it easier for foreign banks to locate and operate in the United States.

The case was originally brought by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the attorney general of New York to challenge a decision by the comptroller of the currency involving applications from five Australian banks and a British bank for federal charters in New York and Illinois. The supervisors are responsible for regulating state-licensed banking institutions.

Two earlier judgments in a U.S. district court were upheld in favor of the comptroller and one was reversed against the agency. The appeals tribunal decided the agency had the authority to grant federal charters to foreign banks locating in states where reciprocity is required by law.

There are no U.S. banks in Australia, but the decision would allow Australian banks with federal charters to do business in the U.S. despite state laws.

The court also decided that a British bank in the state of Washington had the right to conduct such operations as making domestic loans and offering trust services that are not permitted foreign banks operating with a Washington state charter.

Finally, the court held that the comptroller's office had misinterpreted the 1978 International Banking Act when it allowed agencies of foreign banks to accept deposits from persons who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States. Agencies, unlike branches, are not allowed to accept deposits.

Swiss Foreign Reserves Rise

ZURICH — Swiss foreign

exchange reserves rose 1.61 billion francs (\$735 million) to 27.37 billion francs in the first 10-day period of August, the Swiss National Bank reported Thursday.

The plan to channel more investment into cars and Jeeps.

Chrysler, Mr. Tippett notes, did not start reporting substantial profits until this year, after it had started selling a number of upgraded, more expensive, derivatives of its basic K model, which was first introduced in the fall of 1980.

"Even with the K-car they stayed in the soup a long time," Mr. Tippett said. "You can't be a successful company with one vehicle, especially a small car. It took Chrysler three car introductions to get them to where they wanted to be. I think that's what's going to happen to us."

In the future, AMC executives have said, are higher-performance cars with turbocharged gasoline engines and possibly sedans with turbocharged diesel engines, which give high fuel economy without the sluggish performance associated with normal diesel engines.

The sale of the company's AMC General subsidiary, a manufacturer of armored personnel carriers and other heavy vehicles for the Defense Department, for \$150 million, Mr. Tippett said, was also part of the plan.

Where AMC sells its own product, even if it was developed with the help of Renault's money, Renault allows AMC to set the price.

Mr. Tippett said the company's strategy was to broaden its model line so that it competed in 50 percent of the U.S. auto market rather than the current 25 percent. The Encore, a front-wheel-drive hatchback model based on the Renault R11 to be introduced this fall, is part of the plan.

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Dollar Gains on Mark, U.S. Court Reaches 9 1/2-Year High

Eases Rules On Banking

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.

Court of Appeals has handed down a ruling that will make it easier for foreign banks to locate and operate in the United States.

The case was originally brought by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the attorney general of New York to challenge a decision by the comptroller of the currency involving applications from five Australian banks and a British bank for federal charters in New York and Illinois. The supervisors are responsible for regulating state-licensed banking institutions.

Two earlier judgments in a U.S. district court were upheld in favor of the comptroller and one was reversed against the agency. The appeals tribunal decided the agency had the authority to grant federal charters to foreign banks locating in states where reciprocity is required by law.

There are no U.S. banks in Australia, but the decision would allow Australian banks with federal charters to do business in the U.S. despite state laws.

The court also decided that a British bank in the state of Washington had the right to conduct such operations as making domestic loans and offering trust services that are not permitted foreign banks operating with a Washington state charter.

Finally, the court held that the comptroller's office had misinterpreted the 1978 International Banking Act when it allowed agencies of foreign banks to accept deposits from persons who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States. Agencies, unlike branches, are not allowed to accept deposits.

Swiss Foreign Reserves Rise

ZURICH — Swiss foreign exchange reserves rose 1.61 billion francs (\$735 million) to 27.37 billion francs in the first 10-day period of August, the Swiss National Bank reported Thursday.

The plan to channel more investment into cars and Jeeps.

Chrysler, Mr. Tippett notes, did not start reporting substantial profits until this year, after it had started selling a number of upgraded, more expensive, derivatives of its basic K model, which was first introduced in the fall of 1980.

"Even with the K-car they stayed in the soup a long time," Mr. Tippett said. "You can't be a successful company with one vehicle, especially a small car. It took Chrysler three car introductions to get them to where they wanted to be. I think that's what's going to happen to us."

In the future, AMC executives have said, are higher-performance cars with turbocharged gasoline engines and possibly sedans with turbocharged diesel engines, which give high fuel economy without the sluggish performance associated with normal diesel engines.

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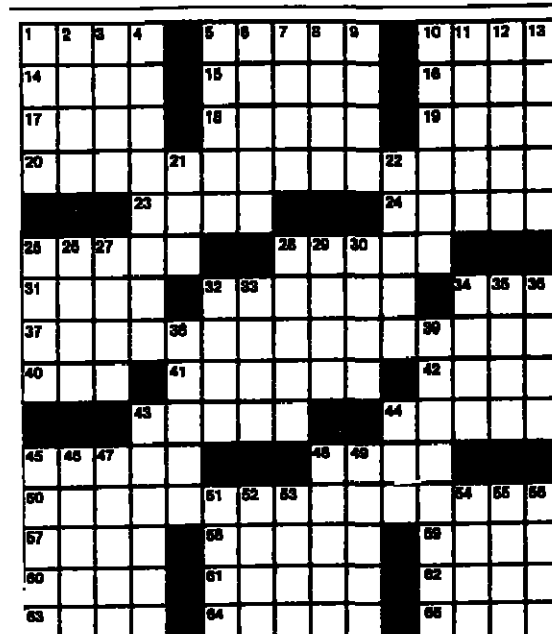
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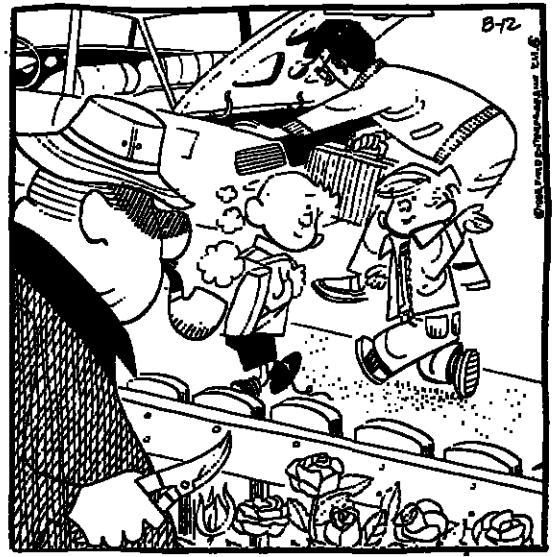
CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 "Huh— money?"
Shynick
5 Minnelli et al.
10 Oriental nurse
14 War, famed horse
15 Old-womanish
16 Composer of "Le Roi d'Ys"
17 Oil, in Olot
18 Hawaiian's open-sided living room
19 One of the Waltons
20 First English commander to see the Pacific
21 Comfort
22 Unqualified
23 Tends
24 Despoils
25 Ratite bird
26 Solid
27 Workroom
28 Spanish explorer of Upper California
29 Danish district
30 Disks
31 School founded in 1701
32 Onagers
33 Fervency
34 Race: Comb. form
- DOWN**
- 1 O.T. book
2 Painter of stunted pines
3 Unique object
4 Made a booboo
5 Song refrains
6 Pointless
7 Blush-white
8 Russian range
9 Six, in Seville
10 Put on guard
11 French revolutionist
12 Equally
13 Colder, at times
14 Cape
15 "Four Apostles" painter
16 Prefix with cycle or ton
17 Early TV hero
- 26 Modern title
27 Copy place
28 Allowances
29 Weighers of commodities
30 Sulfur soup
31 Suffix with origin
32 On which B's slide
33 An Adams
34 Firearm
35 Reversal: Comb. form
36 Boxer Max
37 Greek fabulist
38 One of the Austrians
39 Always, in poetry
40 Banish
41 Fine art
42 Persian foe of the Jews
43 Moslems' holy city
44 Enclosures for miners
45 Sign
46 Hawaiian genre
47 Stuff
48 Designer
49 Cassini

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletka.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'LL BRING YOU SOMETHING FROM MY UNCLE CHARLIE'S FARM, MR. WILSON... AND SOME STUFF FOR YOUR ROSES, TOO!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIEPE
YERAW
CHELEK
SATECK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BUSHY, TOKEN, MAKEUP, ACHING. Answer: What it was for him when they repossessed the TV—A "SET BACK".

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 24 28 25 29
Berlin 24 28 25 29
Brussels 24 28 25 29
Frankfurt 24 28 25 29
London 24 28 25 29
Paris 24 28 25 29
Rome 24 28 25 29
Tokyo 24 28 25 29

AFRICA HIGH LOW

Algeria 24 28 25 29
Cairo 24 28 25 29
Cape Town 24 28 25 29
Congo 24 28 25 29
Lima 24 28 25 29
Lusaka 24 28 25 29
Nairobi 24 28 25 29
Tunis 24 28 25 29

LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

Buenos Aires 24 28 25 29
Caracas 24 28 25 29
Cienfuegos 24 28 25 29
Havana 24 28 25 29
Lima 24 28 25 29
Luzon 24 28 25 29
Manila 24 28 25 29
Medan 24 28 25 29

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

Anchorage 24 28 25 29
Boston 24 28 25 29
Chicago 24 28 25 29
Denver 24 28 25 29
Detroit 24 28 25 29
Houston 24 28 25 29
Los Angeles 24 28 25 29
Miami 24 28 25 29

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

Amman 24 28 25 29
Baghdad 24 28 25 29
Beirut 24 28 25 29
Damascus 24 28 25 29
Jerusalem 24 28 25 29
Tel Aviv 24 28 25 29

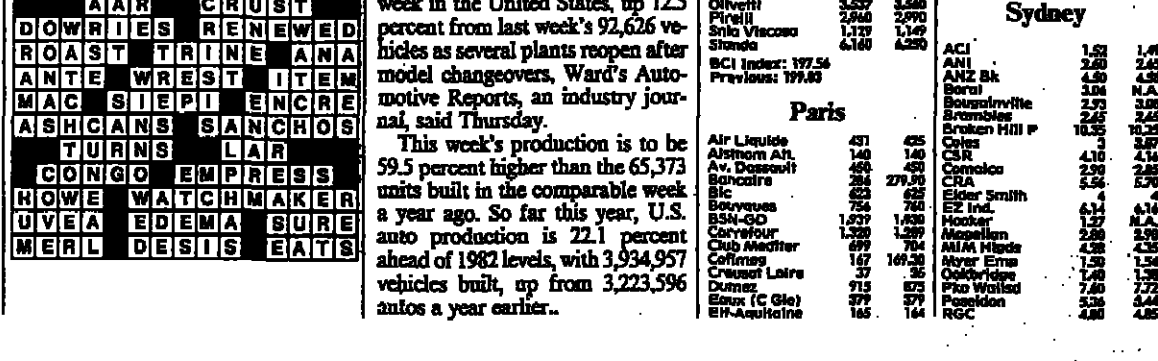
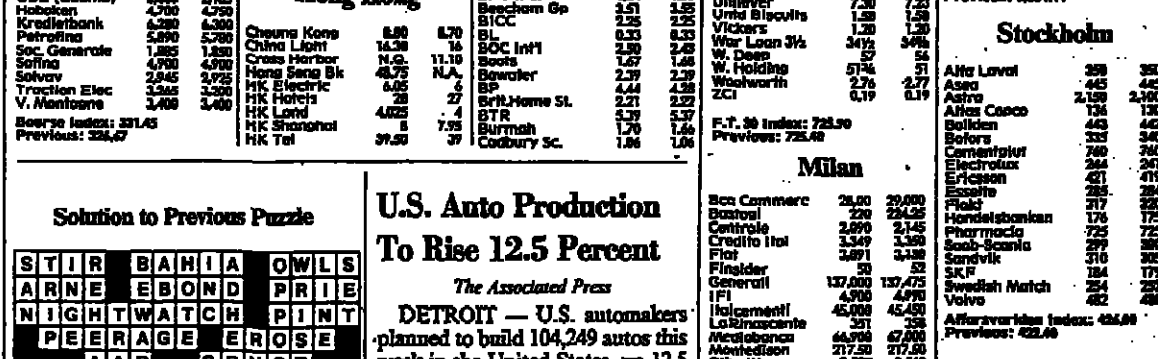
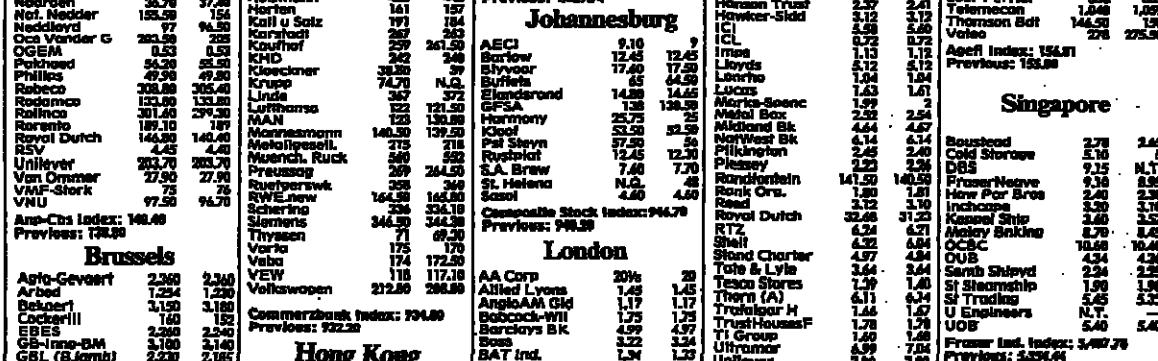
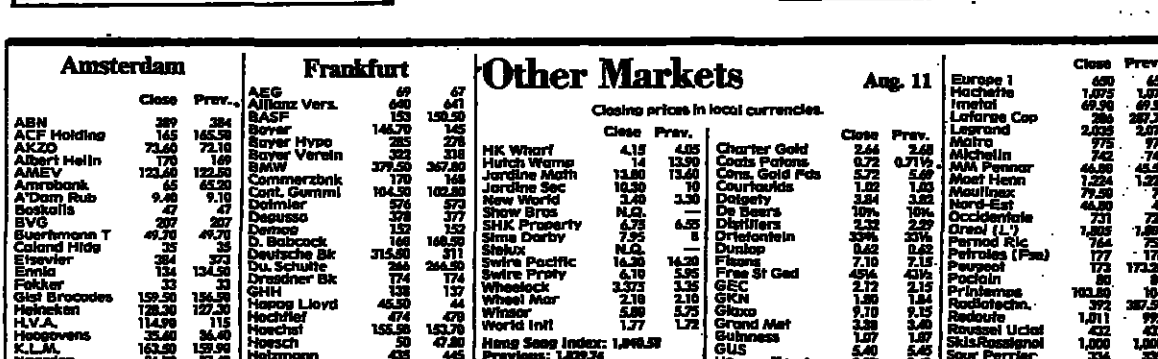
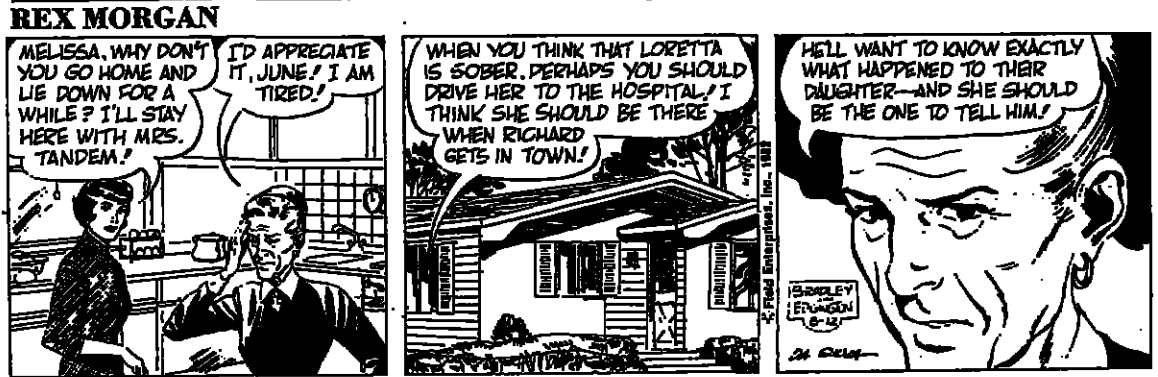
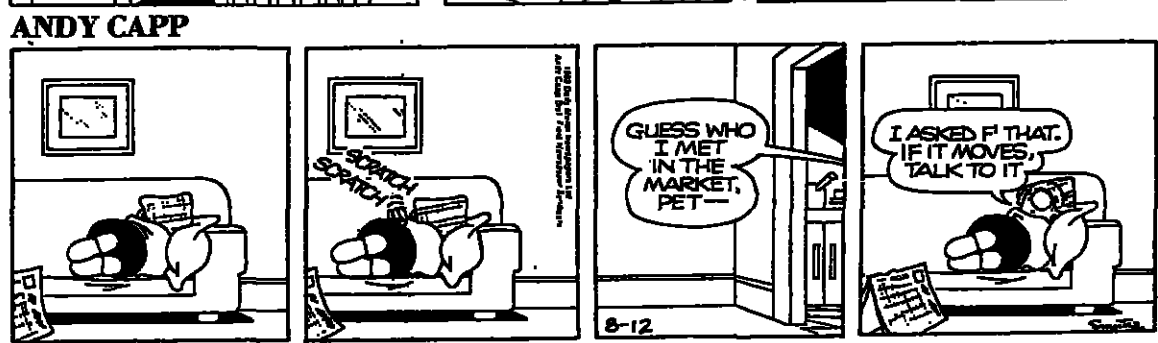
OCEANIA HIGH LOW

Auckland 24 28 25 29
Sydney 24 28 25 29

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Foggy early, later clear. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). PARIS: Foggy early, later clear. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). ROME: Stormy. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). ZURICH: Stormy early, fair later. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). BANGKOK: Cloudy with thunderstorms. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). SINGAPORE: Cloudy with thunderstorms. Temp. 24-28 (25-29). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 24-28 (25-29).

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Exemple, 75018 Paris

PEANUTS



BOOKS

KING SOLOMON

By Romain Gary. 255 pp. \$12.95.
Harper & Row, 10 E. 40th St., New York.
N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ROMAIN Gary's novel, "Forest of Anger," published in 1944, not only depicted the brutal education in history received by a young boy during World War II but also created a devastating portrait of the modern world ushered in by that war—a world filled with suffering and pain and nearly bereft of hope. That same theme of innocence betrayed and a sense of metaphysical despair would permeate all of Gary's subsequent works, and in retrospect they seem to have haunted his own life as well.

In 1980, 15 months after the apparent suicide of his former wife, the actress Jean Seberg, Gary died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. "King Solomon" was published initially in France under the pseudonym Emile Ajar—a name he affected as a hoax to fool the critics. Clearly, "King Solomon" reflects an extraordinarily anguished state of mind. Less interesting as a novel than as a philosophical study in world weariness and despair, the book explores in obsessive detail—and with excessive repetition—the condition of man in this sad, post-Edenic world. The characters dwell on the atrocities committed by the Nazis, the Cambodians and the Red Brigades; they question the nature of a God who can allow such terrible events to take place, and they lament the passing of an earlier, more innocent age, when people still believed in acts of heroism and faith.

While the despair in Gary's earlier books was mediated by satire and playful displays of wit, "King Solomon" is relentless in its solemnity. Descriptions are laden with a metaphysical subtlety: "another doorbell that doesn't ring," observes one character portentously—and even the most casual of conversations tend to turn into Socratic dialogues about the plight of modern man. "I've just been talking to a young woman who was telling me she'd decided to burn herself to death as a protest," King Solomon says to the narrator. "She didn't say what she wanted to protest against. Though it's obvious. Disgust. Helplessness. Defiance. Anguish. Indignation."

King Solomon, the title character of the book, runs SOS Volunteers, an organization that people can telephone, day or night, "when the world becomes too hard to bear," and

Jeannot, the book's young, wisecracking narrator, soon enlists in its army of salvation. Both Jeannot and King Solomon, of course, are familiar Gary characters—idealists, whose romantic visions have come crashing up against the ugliness and stupidity of the world around them—and their alliance provides the author with plenty of opportunities to examine, as he did in "White Dog," the impotence and selfishness of liberal humanitarianism.

Indeed as Gary sees it, good Samaritans are motivated not by a simple goodness of heart but by a complex set of emotions—including guilt, a desire to protest God's injustice, and a kind of cowardice that leads them to substitute an abstract love of humanity for warmth and caring in their own lives.

In Jeannot's case, vague feelings of pity lead him to carry on an affair with Cora, a lonely 65-year-old chanteuse. For Jeannot, there is nothing personal about the relationship—her aging body, in fact, repels him—but he naturally has difficulty explaining to Cora that his interest is purely theoretical, that it actually stems from the same humanitarian impulse that makes Sierra Club members want to save baby seals from being clubbed to death by "Mademoiselle Cora. I love you like I love all the other endangered species, but that would have been too remote for her. If she realized there was anything of the seagull or the baby seal mixed up in it she wouldn't have liked it."

After many, many pages, however, this messy affair suddenly untangles: Cora realizes that she really loves King Solomon, and the two go off to Nice, where they presumably live happily ever after. Jeannot, meanwhile, finds a real girlfriend and invents a promising new life. Unfortunately, this bright ending has a contrived, slightly phony taste to it; the promise of salvation through love seems like something more wished for than believed. Given the sad trajectory of his own life, it seems that Gary had difficulty believing in it himself.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

A Welsh 'Shot' for Kentucky

United Press International

LONDON—A small Welsh whisky firm is toasting its invasion of Kentucky, homeland of the United States' hard stuff. Bottling started Wednesday on the first export order for 1,000 cases of "Swan y Mor" (Sound of the Sea) whisky. The breakthrough was achieved by Dafydd Gwynne, who runs his blending business in Brecon, Powys, with a staff of four.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HALF a century ago black bridge players had virtually no opportunities to play in clubs and tournaments. They therefore formed their own organizations, and although the discrimination that provoked their action withered away in the 1950's, the American Bridge Association has continued to flourish. It recently celebrated its 50th anniversary in New York.

A fascinating book, "A Nostalgic Reminiscence in the American Bridge Association," has been written for the occasion by Jim Garcia. In it he recalls the major personalities of the organization and gives notable hands played by them. The diagrammed deal was played some 30 years ago at the 50th Street Club in Chicago and would surely rank among the most interesting freak hands of all time.

West began the proceedings with a cunning pass, confident that somebody would have enough length and strength in the major suits to open the bidding. He would then emerge quietly from the bushes, bidding diamonds as often as necessary in the exposure of being doubled. In attempting to carry out this plan, he slightly overstepped the bounds of legality.

South, in fourth seat, was also in the mood for a tactical underbid, which can often work well with an extreme freak hand. She contented herself with a gentle one spade rather than a forcing action. West, according to plan, bid two diamonds but was surprised when he had to go to the seven-level on the next round. He was more surprised, and distinctly annoyed, when this did not by the contract. South bid seven spades with reasonable hopes of success.

Whether from exasperation or a desire to show off, West now bid eight diamonds. When advised by the director that this illegal contribution was cancelled, he protested: "But I can make eight diamonds." And so he could have done, if the requirement were to be no losers rather than 14 winners.

The director also ruled, correctly as the law then read, that South could require or forbid an opening lead.

"Lead a spade," demanded South.

"Ain't got none of them either," was the triumphant answer.

"Then lead a club," was the final request. And West led the club ace, the card he would have led if left to his own device.

WEST
7-32
7-32
7-32
7-32

EAST
7-32
7-32
7-32
7-32

Neither side was vulnerable. The

West led the club ace.

West led the club ace.

West led the club ace.

West led the club ace.

West led the club ace.

West led the club ace.

Other Markets

Closing prices in local currencies.

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Tokyo

Closing prices in local currencies.

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Singapore

Closing prices in local currencies.

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Stockholm

Closing prices in local currencies.

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Sydney

Closing prices in local currencies.

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Zurich

Closing prices in local currencies.

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Aug. 11

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Other Markets

Other Markets

